TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 68-55 (20-13). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 70-59 (21-15). LONDON: Cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 66-55 (19-13). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 68-52 (20-11). CHANNEL: Moderate to rough. ROME: Partly cloudy. Temp. 84-68 (29-20). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 79-59 (26-15). Yesterday's temp. 72-55 (22-13).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 4 S. | Libya ..... 9 Pias.
Belgium ..... 10 B.F. | Luxembourg ... 10 L.Fr.
Eire (inc. tax) .... 1/9 | Morocco ..... 1.20 Dh.
Denmark ..... 1.75 D.Kr. | Netherlands .. 0.65 Flor.
France ..... 1.00 Fr. | Nigeria 2 6
Germany ..... 0.90 D.M. | Norway ..... 1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain ..... 1/6 | Portugal ..... 6 Esc.
Greece ..... 8 Drs. | Spain ..... 15 Ptas.
India ..... Rs. 2.25 | Sweden ..... 1.50 S.Kr.
Iran ..... 20 Rials | Switzerland .. 1.00 S.Fr.
Italy ..... 150 Lire | Turkey ..... 4.25 T.L.
Israel ..... I.£1.00 | U.S. Military $0.15
Lebanon ..... 75 P. | Yugoslavia ..... 3.00 D.

No. 27,256 * * PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1970 Established 1887

Hussein Escapes Attempt on Life; Fighting Flares

BEIRUT, Sept. 1 (UPI).—King Hussein of Jordan escaped an assassination attempt tonight and new fighting broke out between Palestinian guerrillas and the Jordanian Army in Amman, according to reports reaching Beirut.

[Iraq tonight threatened to order its 12,000 troops in Jordan into action against King Hussein's men unless Jordanian troops immediately ceased fire against the Palestinian commandos, Baghdad Radio reported, according to a Reuters dispatch.]

[The radio also said that the Iraqi chief of staff had ordered the Salahaddin forces stationed in Jordan to stand by the side of the guerrillas "to the last breath."]

Amman Radio interrupted its programs to say that unknown persons fired at Hussein's motorcade as he drove to Amman airport this evening to welcome his daughter Princess Alia, home from a foreign trip. The princess's plane did not land at Amman, but was directed to Beirut after the shooting had started.

"The motorcade came under fire from unknown persons near a railway crossing, but no harm came to his majesty," the radio said.

[The radio said "armed men" fired upon the motorcade near an underpass at the Amman railway station, Association Press reported.

["Thank God ... the criminal hands were unsuccessful," said the communiqué issued by the office of Premier Abdel Moneim Rifai. The radio gave to further details.

[Guerrilla sources here said an anti-tank shell was fired on the king's motorcade and several of Hussein's aides were wounded. The shell was believed to have missed Hussein's car.

[Guerrilla sources here said the incident was a "deliberate provocation" to spark fighting between the government and Palestinian guerrillas.]

[The central committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization denied in a statement tonight that there had been an attempt to kill Hussein, Reuters reported.]

[The guerrilla spokesman said, "This allegation is without any truth whatsoever and is nothing more than a justification for the criminal aggression which took place against our people with heavy artillery."

["What's true is that the central committee came under Jordanian shelling while it was holding a meeting," the spokesman said, adding that a large number of persons were injured in the shelling. Some of the wounded died, it said.]

The radio made no mention of any other fighting, but the el-Fatah guerrilla group in Beirut said clashes flared at 6 p.m., shortly after the assassination attempt, in the area of the airport, spread to all parts of Amman and were still going on at 9 p.m.

A statement from el-Fatah said, "At 9 p.m., the Jordanian authority in Amman was continuing shelling the positions of the revolution and unarmed people. Clashes spread to all areas. The Jordanian authority is trying to frighten the people to force its conditions on the revolution.

"Our forces are returning the attacks without using their full powers. The clashes are going on at the time of issue of this statement."

The guerrillas' central committee reported the Jordanian Army was still shelling the outskirts of Amman at 11 p.m.

[A government communiqué broadcast by Amman Radio at 11 p.m. said, however, that the situation has been brought under com-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

2,000 Cases Of Cholera Seen in Guinea

African Nation Upset By WHO's Disclosure

GENEVA, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The World Health Organization today reported a serious outbreak of cholera in Guinea, the first time in history that the disease has spread in Africa below the Sahara.

There are at least 2,000 cases of cholera in Guinea with more than 100 deaths so far, WHO said.

The organization also indicated that there were cholera cases in Iran and Egypt which, like Guinea, have not notified WHO of the presence of the disease in their territories.

The WHO announcement broke a long-standing rule not to disclose the existence of cholera or any other infectious disease until official notification is received from the governments concerned.

Anxiety, Rumors Cited

The organization said that nevertheless, there was such widespread anxiety and rumors" that it has decided to break this rule and proceed on its own whenever reliable evidence was available.

Sources inside the organization say that Guinean authorities were angry about the disclosure they had threatened to withdraw from WHO.

In the past, the sources said, several countries have refused to acknowledge the presence of cholera in order to protect trade and tourist interests.

During the present outbreak of cholera in the eastern Mediterranean and Africa, it has become evident that some countries are not notifying the presence of the disease," today's statement said.

WHO sent three experts to Guinea ten days ago at the request of the government. According to these, they identified cholera and informed the government. But nothing official was disclosed.

WHO said that those countries which have given notice of cholera are Dubai, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, and the Soviet Union. "The situation in Lebanon is well in hand," it said.

In Tel Aviv Israeli health officials today reported the first cholera fatality in Jerusalem—a seven-year-old Arab girl—and three additional cases of the disease in Israel and the occupied territories.

The latest cholera cases bring to 7 the number of cholera victims, including the one fatality, an Israeli Health Ministry spokesman said.

Outbreaks in Biafra

ENUGU, Nigeria, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Epidemic diseases—like typhoid and hepatitis—threaten the former secessionist enclave of Biafra in eastern Nigeria, according to medical authorities here.

The authorities said that infectious hepatitis is widespread throughout the state.

Associated Press.

POINT BLANK—Rightist Israeli opposition leader Menahem Begin using a map to show a Jerusalem rally of 5,000 how withdrawal from captured Arab territory would place most of Israel within range of Arab guns.

Egypt Missile Buildup Involved

Israel Defers Further Moves To Advance the Peace Talks

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Sept. 1 (NYT).—The Israeli government postponed today diplomatic moves toward advancing the peace talks with the Arab states, until the Egyptian missile buildup on the Suez Canal has been neutralized.

[There are indications that the Israeli government may be considering military action against the Egyptian missile buildup on the canal, the Associated Press reported. According to informed sources Premier Golda Meir said a threatening situation might arise in which Israel would feel it necessary to take action.]

● President Nixon conferred with his top advisers Monday on the Middle East situation. Story on Page 2.

The strong arguments of Defense Minister Moshe Dayan have prevailed in the divided Israeli cabinet, according to authoritative sources, at least until the United States declares its reaction to the alleged cease-fire violations by Egypt. A statement of the American administration's position is awaited within the coming days.

After a special cabinet meeting, an official spokesman announced that discussions would continue at next Sunday's cabinet meeting on Israel's negotiating position, to be presented to the United Nations intermediary, Gunnar V. Jarring, in New York.

The acting Israeli negotiator, Yosef Tekoah, permanent representative at the UN, is to remain in Jerusalem at least until after that meeting—meaning that Mr. Jarring will have no authoritative Israeli interlocutor until next week at the earliest.

Two Brief Talks

Mr. Tekoah held only two brief discussions with Mr. Jarring on Aug. 25, the opening day of the long-awaited Middle East negotiations, before returning home for consultations.

His return coincided with a split inside the Israeli government over whether to continue the diplomatic efforts while reconnaissance evidence accumulates that Egypt is continuing a military buildup in violation of the terms of the American-guaranteed cease-fire and military standstill agreement of Aug. 7.

While even Gen. Dayan's supporters in the government do not claim that he has won over the entire cabinet to his stern judgment of the military and political dangers created by these purported violations, his hours of private meetings in the last few days with Mrs. Meir seem at least to have convinced her and a cabinet majority that Israel should not rush back into the Jarring talks.

Gen. Dayan did not attend today's cabinet meeting, which dealt largely with subjects other than the peacemaking efforts, though it had been called for that purpose. Key Labor party ministers are to meet again Thursday to pursue military and political developments before the full cabinet reassembles Sunday.

Israeli officials make no secret of their determination that the Nixon administration make good—one way or another—on its assurances given prior to the cease-fire that the three-month truce would not be used for military buildups.

By late last week, these sources said, even U.S. intelligence had confirmed what the Israelis have

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Arms Sale To Israel Is Cleared

Senate Approves Nixon Authority

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The Senate voted today to grant the administration unlimited authority to sell modern jets and supporting equipment to Israel on favorable credit terms.

Members accepted a provision inserted in the $19.2-billion Military Procurement Bill authorizing President Nixon to furnish the weapons to Israel. A challenge to the provision by Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was rejected on a roll-call vote.

The provision was inserted in the bill by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., when it was before the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Sen. Fulbright said the Jackson amendment was the "opening wedge" in an effort by the administration to bypass his committee on bills providing military aid to foreign governments.

Fulbright Proposal

An amendment proposed by Sen. Fulbright would have limited military credit sales to Israel to the amount approved earlier this year by the Senate in a military sales measure that subsequently got bogged down in a joint House-Senate Conference Committee.

The Fulbright amendment was defeated 87 to 7.

Sen. Fulbright charged that the Jackson amendment was "the most open-handed deal I've ever heard of."

But Sen. Jackson contended that Sen. Fulbright's proposal "would deny or delay the absolutely essential authority upon which we can provide, on favorable credit terms, the aircraft and other equipment necessary for the defense of Israel and for the stability of the Middle East."

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird also had urged passage of the Jackson amendment intact, contending Sen. Fulbright's proposal would have delayed and reduced U.S. assistance in Israel.

The procurement bill, with the Jackson language, would authorize the President to furnish Israel, by sale, credit sale or guaranty, "such aircraft and equipment appropriate to use, maintain and protect as may be necessary to counteract any past, present or future increased military assistance" provided by the Soviet Union to the Arab nations.

Sen. Fulbright said the language was unlimited. He said the administration could furnish Israel $10 billion, $20 billion, any amount.

The $300-million military sales bill, containing some spending authority for Israel, is now deadlocked in a conference of House and Senate negotiators over a Senate-inserted provision barring a renewal of the May U.S. military offensive against Cambodia.

Sen. Fulbright's amendment would have canceled the Jackson provision if the bill became law and would have permitted it to go into effect only if Congress adjourned without approving the bill.

The procurement bill now goes to a Senate-House negotiating conference to reconcile differences with a far more generous $20.5-billion version passed by the House earlier in the summer.

Sens. Mark Hatfield. . .

. . .and George McGovern

sponsors of the amendment to "end the war."

Senate Defeats Pullout Proposal By 55-39 Vote

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (WP).—The Senate in a 55-39 roll call vote today, defeated an amendment requiring total withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam by the end of next year.

The sponsors of the amendment made an impassioned plea at the last moment for its enactment, arguing that setting a final date was the only way to insure a definite and complete U.S. withdrawal from Indochina after nearly ten years of conflict.

Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., chief Democratic sponsor of the amendment, in an emotional floor speech a few minutes before the vote, told the Senate that "every senator in this chamber is partly responsible for sending 50,000 young Americans to an early grave. In one sense this chamber reeks of blood. Every senator here is partly responsible for that human wreckage at Walter Reed and Bethesda Naval [hospitals] and all across our land—young boys without legs or arms or genitals or faces or hopes."

But the Senate, heeding the arguments of the administration and Sen. John Stennis, D., Miss., chairman of the Armed Services Committee, that the fixing of a specific pullout date would make it more difficult for the United States to negotiate with the North Vietnamese on the end to the war and would tie the President's hands, defeated the amendment to end the war by a substantial 16-vote margin.

After the vote, sponsors of the amendment said they were highly gratified that they received as many votes as they did.

Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R., Ore., the chief Republican sponsor, said that when the amendment was introduced sponsors thought they could count on only 12 votes.

"We've come a long way from a handful of Senators that we had last fall," said Sen. Charles E. Goodell, R., N.Y.

Sen. McGovern said: "It is remarkable that for the first time in history more than one-third of the U.S. Senate has voted to cut off funds for a war while we are actually still in battle."

'Vote for Peace'

Sen. McGovern said, however, that it did not appear there was enough time this year to mount any new end-the-war campaigns. "But next year," he said.

Sen. Stennis commented that "sometimes we need to rock the boat, but not now."

Sen. Robert Dole, R., Kan., said that the defeat of the amendment was "a vote of confidence in President Nixon to get us out of the war. It was not a vote for war. It was a vote for peace."

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., said that he was "sickened" by the fact that "an amendment like this" came up at all.

The McGovern bloc lost the votes of two key senators on whom it had been counting: John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., and George Aiken, R., Vt., both ardent anti-war senators.

Sen. Aiken said the President had pledged his intention of withdrawing troops at an early date and the record showed he

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Russia Revives Its Ministry of Justice

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (NYT).—The Soviet Union announced today the restoration of the once-abolished Ministry of Justice as part of a stepped-up drive against crime, particularly violations affecting the state economy.

A joint party-state announcement said the decision to reestablish both an all-union ministry based in Moscow and separate ones in all 15 union republics was the result of dissatisfaction with the way the Soviet judicial system was being run.

Tonight Tass, the Soviet press agency, reported that Vladimir I. Terebilov, 54, a deputy chairman of the Soviet Supreme Court, had been named Minister of Justice. Mr. Terebilov, a deputy chairman since 1962, had long worked in the prosecutor's office in Leningrad.

The Ministry of Justice, which played a major role in the purge trials of the late 1930s, came under attack after Stalin's death in 1953. In 1956, as part of a general reform of the legal and judicial system, the central ministry was abolished.

The republican ministries were done away with more gradually, their work being ended in 1963.

Chronic Problems

Under Nikita S. Khrushchev, various projects for dealing with crime—particularly chronic problems, such as hooliganism, and economic crimes, such as embezzlement—were devised.

To deal with street offenders, such as drunks, a volunteer auxiliary force of druzhini was set up. "Comradely courts" were set up to deal with minor offenses. Local republics were expected to draft laws for their areas, and the courts were given a certain degree of independence, particularly on crimes other than those of a political nature.

But crime has far from disappeared, and both public offenses and private ones continue to plague authorities.

Party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev apparently agreed with many critics of Mr. Khrushchev's policies on crime fighting. Two years ago, the Ministry for Internal Affairs (known by its Russian initials MVD) was reorganized and given centralized control over police and penal bodies. Since then the ranks of the professional police appear to have enlarged and the role of the volunteers seems to have sharply diminished.

Verdicts Reversed

There have been articles in the legal press here calling for more uniform court policies and for improvement in the administration of justice. There are occasional pieces written about corruption in the system, and many complaints of unjust verdicts resulting in eventual reverses at the Supreme Court level.

In the past eight months, the leadership has been pressing for more discipline in society, to avoid man-hours lost through drunkenness, and to punish those who steal from the state in any form.

The exact function of the new ministry was not made clear in the original announcement. But presumably the ministry will be charged with setting guide rules for courts and for investigators, as well as having a role in propagating information on legal themes to the public and to the profession.

It is not clear whether the new ministry will have control over the court system and whether it will have responsibility for the prosecutor general's office.

The work of the Committee for State Security (KGB), which deals with political criminals such as dissidents, does not seem directly affected by the new ministry.

11,200 Abortions In N.Y. in 53 Days

NEW YORK, Sept 1 (NYT).—New York City hospitals performed more than 11,200 abortions between July 1, when the state's liberalized abortion law went into effect, and Aug. 22, the Health and Hospitals Corporation said yesterday.

The corporation noted that several hospitals had not yet turned in their statistics for the period.

Over British Test Corridor

Concorde Breaks Sonic Barrier, Nothing Else

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Sept. 1 (NYT).—Flying for the first time over populated areas, the controversial supersonic Concorde airliner soared today over a 300-mile corridor along the coast of West Scotland, Wales and England.

The double-bang of the supersonic plane—a sound resembling distant thunder—was heard late this afternoon over the two key monitoring stations at Oban, Caithness, in Scotland, and at St. David's Cathedral, in Wales. Up to now, the transport's tests had not been carried out over the North Sea.

Standing near the cathedral's promenade, thousands of Scottish vacationers peered into the clear blue sky and saw the triangular-shaped plane sweep southward. Then, 20 seconds later came the audible sonic boom.

No Damage

Although windows in some buildings shook, there were no reports of damage. At 6:04 p.m., 19 minutes later, the sound of two sharp cracks were heard as the Concorde swooped through another blue sky at 45,000 feet, leaving a vapor trail. As it passed, evensong was being conducted inside the 12th-century cathedral.

The 800-mile test "corridor" in Scotland, Wales and England was selected because it provided reasonable access to land with the minimum disturbance to populations and it ensured that flying was over shallow water, in the event of possible disaster.

Thousands of observers from 18 voluntary organizations, under the Committee for Environmental Conservation, as well as Ministry of Technology officials, stood along the coast to record the effect of the flight on people, animals and buildings.

At St. David's Cathedral, in Pembrokeshire, windows were rigged with noise meters, sheets to catch dust, strain gauges and other devices to measure the slightest movement or damage.

By early this evening, there were no reports of damage to the cathedral.

Brian Trubshaw, the pilot of today's flight, said after landing at Fairford that the aircraft flew at a speed of about 1,100 miles per hour. He said he had flown supersonic for 50 minutes, covering about 900 miles during this time.

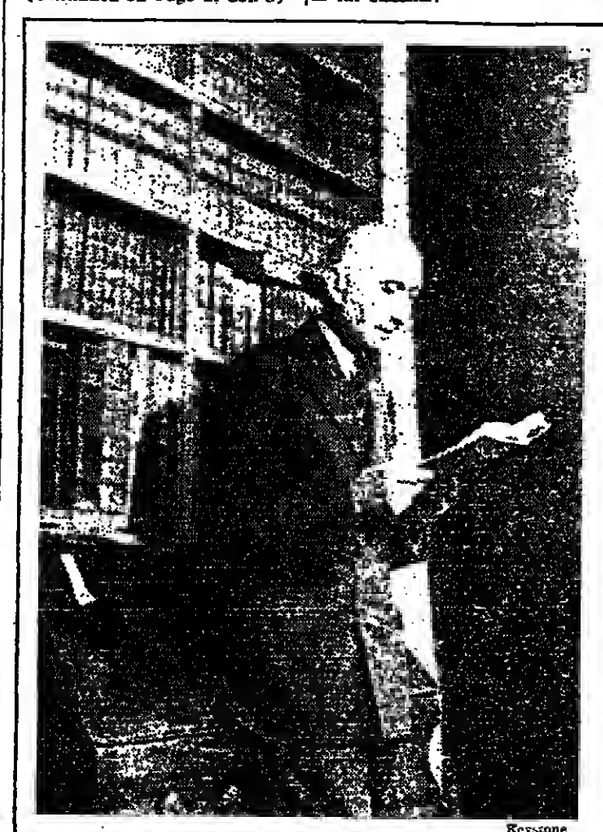
First of Series

Today's test-flight of the Concorde-002—the British half of the Anglo-French supersonic airliner prototype twin—was the first in a series of 50 tests along Britain's west coast over the next three years for the much-debated transport.

Some of the most critical flights for the Concorde will take place over the next month. Detailed engine testing, noise, vibration on buildings and speed will be studied. Officials say that by the end of the year enough should be known about the Concorde's performance to enable airlines to start placing orders—or, alternatively, to enable the French and British to decide whether to continue financing the aircraft.

Supporters of the Concorde insist that the 130-seat supersonic air-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Keystone.

François Mauriac

Writer François Mauriac Dies at Paris Home at 84

PARIS, Sept. 1 (UPI).—François Mauriac, whom former President Charles de Gaulle once called "the greatest French writer," died today at the age of 84.

The 1952 Nobel literary prize-winner had been in the Pasteur Institute hospital since Aug. 23, growing weaker by the day.

Last night, his family brought him home to his Paris apartment when doctors gave up hope of saving the aging writer. He received the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church over the weekend. Before falling into a coma yesterday, he received the apostolic blessing of Pope Paul VI through Jean-Marie Cardinal Villot.

Mauriac had never fully recovered from a broken shoulder he suffered in April, 1969, while going to vote for his close friend, Gen. de Gaulle in a referendum the general lost.

Mauriac's body was placed in his study today and friends and admirers came to pay their last respects. The French

Obituary — Page 5

national television changed its scheduled programs tonight to present tributes to the writer.

Tributes came from Pope Paul, French political and clerical leaders and fellow writers.

Pope Paul said that he was "a figure of the first rank in contemporary literature of Christian inspiration." The comment was made in a telegram of condolence sent on the pontiff's behalf by the Vatican secretary of state, Cardinal Villot.

Gen. de Gaulle sent a message of sympathy to Mauriac's wife and family. The general had kept regularly informed of the author's condition.

Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas: "He acclaimed Gen. de Gaulle as the providential man whom France needed to survive the war. His pronouncements on men and events were rarely belied by the facts. His faith in God did the rest."

François Cardinal Marty, Archbishop of Paris: "As one of that astonishing generation of French Catholics who knew how to describe the greatness of man, dominated to the point of anguish by the shadows within himself but saved from the weight of sin by the love of a hidden God."

Alpinists' Toll For Season: 24

CHAMONIX, France, Sept. 1 (AP).—Mountain rescue officials today said 24 mountain climbers died in accidents on the slopes of the Mont Blanc massif in July and August compared to 21 in the same period of last year. They blamed violent storms for this heavier toll.

Israelis Demolish 8 Houses In Retaliatory Lebanon Raid

TEL AVIV, Sept. 1 (NYT).—Israeli ground forces demolished eight houses in a retaliatory raid across the Lebanese border last night. A military spokesman said one Israeli soldier was killed and two injured in the action.

The target was Beit Lif, about two miles north of the border in western Lebanon. The village was said to have been the base from which Arab guerrillas had operated against civilian targets in upper Galilee.

Israeli forces have been crossing the border to strike at guerrillas but they met resistance last night. Details of the engagement were not made public, but a report from the front said the battle was brief. the Israeli Air Force pursued the attack on bases in Beit Lif. The air strike took place at midday.

Beit Lif is in an area where the Beirut government claims authority. It is not situated in "Fatah Land," the southeast corner of Lebanon that has been abandoned to the guerrillas.

"Fatah Land" was also attacked today from the air. It was bombarded by jets intermittently for 45 minutes.

According to army headquarters here, the ground raiders also took prisoner a suspected guerrilla.

The Lebanese Army said nine buildings were demolished and 12 damaged and two persons injured. The Israelis said they brought back weapons, ammunition, mines and documents. No information was obtainable on the effects of the air strikes.

Arabs Kill Guerrilla

TEL AVIV, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Arab watchmen at a gas station at Rafah in the occupied Gaza Strip tonight killed an Arab guerrilla after he hurled a grenade at them, an army spokesman said here.

Observers noted that this was one of the first cases reported of a guerrilla being killed by local Arab inhabitants.

Hussein Is Safe After Attack; Fighting Flares Up in Amman

(Continued from Page 1)

plete control, and that life was returning to normal in the city.

[The communiqué denied guerrilla reports that Jordanian Army units were entering the capital and shelling the population in areas inhabited by Palestinians.]

Amman was cut off by telephone and telex, and airliners scheduled to arrive in Beirut did not land. Beirut airport officials said, "It seems they haven't left Amman."

Jordan has been tense since Egypt and Jordan accepted the U.S. plan for a cease-fire with Israel. There was a three-hour battle between guerrillas and the army in Amman Sunday.

Government spokesmen said three persons were wounded and guerrilla spokesmen said three of their members were killed or wounded during that clash.

The Jordanian cabinet met today to discuss talks which took place subsequently between guerrillas and government leaders.

Earlier today, a guerrilla newspaper said King Hussein has sent a personal envoy to Baghdad to discuss the position of Iraqi forces in Jordan.

The newspaper al-Sahara, which speaks for the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said the envoy left for the Iraqi capital last Saturday carrying a "secret letter from King Hussein to the Iraqi authorities."

Quoting highly reliable sources, the newspaper said King Hussein's letter called on the Baghdad leaders to promise that Iraqi forces stationed in Jordan will remain neutral in any expected conflict between the Jordanian government and the resistance movement.

The newspaper said if such a promise was not given by the Iraqis, the king "will ask the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from the Jordanian capital."

The reported departure of Hussein's envoy to Baghdad was only hours before a speech by the Jordanian monarch Saturday in which he denied he was seeking the withdrawal of some 12,000 Iraqi troops from his territory.

"We are determined to keep every Arab soldier who gives us the honor of standing with us on our territory. The Jordanian and Iraqi armies, moreover, have stood united in the face of Israeli aggression in 1949 and again in 1967," the king said.

Earlier Attempts

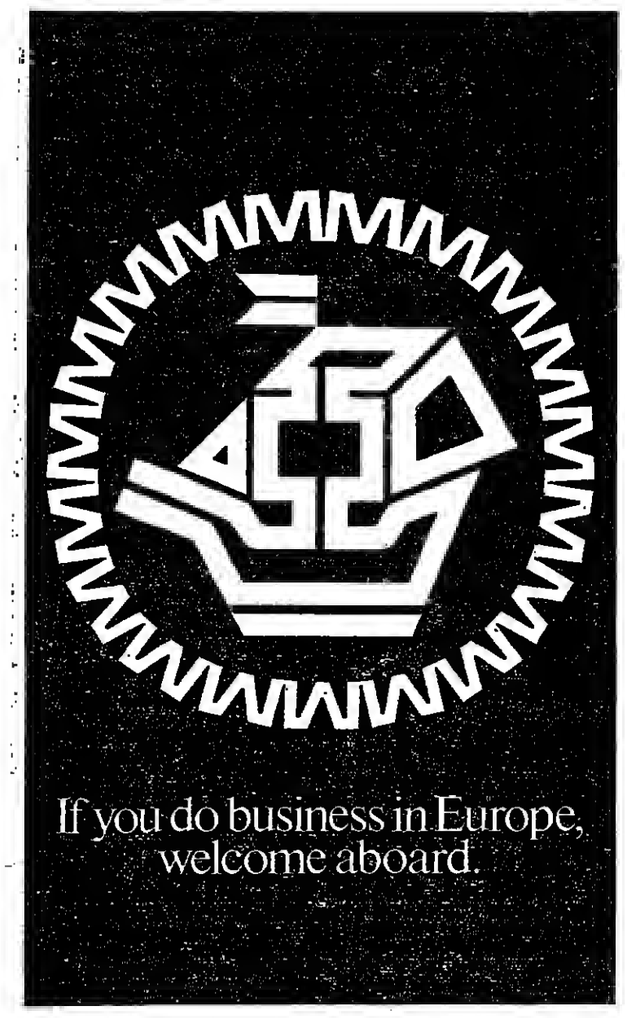
AMMAN, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—King Hussein once had a medal shot off his chest by an assassin's bullet.

That was one of several attempts on his life. It happened in 1951 in Jerusalem's Al Aqsa mosque, when gunmen murdered his grandfather, King Abdullah.

Another assassination attempt came last June 9 when guerrillas ambushed the king's motorcade on its way into Amman from his summer villa, west of the capital. According to reports, three of Hussein's bodyguards were killed.

The king was wounded, but leaped out of his car and opened fire on his attackers, six of whom were killed and one captured.

The king's enemies once substituted deadly poison for his nose drops. The young monarch has remarked that he "sometimes feels like a character in a detective novel."



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Nixon Meets Advisers on Middle East

No Comment Made On Israeli Charges

By Carroll Kilpatrick

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Sept. 1 (WP).—President Nixon conferred with his top diplomatic and military advisers today on the Middle East situation in general and on Israel's increasing impatience with U.S. refusal to acknowledge Egypt's alleged cease-fire violations.

Despite Israeli Premier Golda Meir's reference to a "strenuous dispute" with the United States over Israel's claim that there have been repeated Egyptian violations, the White House maintained a strict silence.

The refusal to speak publicly about alleged violations took on new significance following the disclosure today that the verification panel, set up to evaluate and follow the military situation in the Middle East, met here today.

The President did not attend that meeting, which was headed by Henry A. Kissinger, his assistant for national security affairs, and is made up of intelligence experts.

The administration clearly has decided to conduct its diplomacy on the matter behind the scenes and to maintain pressure on both sides to negotiate under United Nations auspices.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said he would have no comment on Israel's claim of eight Egyptian cease-fire violations except to say that "we are assisting in the surveillance of the cease-fire and we are in touch with both parties."

Agnew Reports

Attending the meeting in addition to the President and Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew were Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard, Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Joseph J. Sisco, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, CIA director Richard Helms and Mr. Kissinger.

At the meeting, Mr. Agnew gave a brief report on his five-nation Asian journey and later met with the President and Mr. Kissinger for a more detailed report.

Mr. Agnew will fly Wednesday to Johnson City, Texas, to report on his trip to former President Johnson, and later will go to Ocean City, Md., for a rest before beginning his speaking tour next week in behalf of Republican congressional and gubernatorial candidates.

In reporting on his trip, Mr. Agnew emphasized the need for sustained or increased material aid as American troops are withdrawn from Asian countries.

It is important, he said, "that as the Nixon doctrine progresses and our forces disengage from Asia, that the governments there who have been dependent upon us for security have increased material assistance of both a military and economic nature."

Israel Delays Peace Moves

(Continued from Page 1)

been claiming for the last three weeks—that Egyptian units were preparing new missile sites far closer to the Suez Canal cease-fire line than had been operative before the truce.

Gen. Dayan pressed his argument that this advanced anti-aircraft capability constituted an immediate military threat to Israeli defenses of the cease-fire line. Qualified sources said that Israeli forces could, with difficulty, counter the new weapons already installed, but not if the buildup continued unchecked.

Israeli Budget Increased

JERUSALEM, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The Knesset (parliament) today approved a $336 million additional defense budget.

It also approved sweeping tax increases on a wide range of imported and consumer goods designed to raise about one-third of the new defense budget. The rest would be raised through foreign loans, Finance Ministry officials said.

Suharto Leaves Today on Delayed Netherlands Trip

DJAKARTA, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—President Suharto is scheduled to leave here tomorrow on his twice-postponed state visit to the Netherlands amid reports of renewed protests against the Indonesian leader's visit.

President Suharto called off his trip indefinitely an hour before he was due to fly out of Djakarta on Sunday night after armed Ambonese separatists seized the Indonesian ambassador's residence in The Hague.

Premier Piet de Jong told parliament that President Suharto's visit would now be cut to one day, instead of the planned four days.

Anti-Suharto March

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Nearly 3,000 persons marched through the center of Amsterdam tonight, chanting "Suharto murderer," in protest against the two-day state visit to Holland by President Suharto, of Indonesia.

Associated Press.

JUNGLE BELLES—Wearing a sarong, with her handbag at her feet and holding onto a Chinese AK-47 assault rifle, this Cambodian girl prepares to march into the jungle and to war. Women have started joining the Cambodian Army as medics as well as soldiers.

New U.S.-Soviet Draft Bid To Ban Seabed Nuclear Arms

By Thomas J. Hamilton

GENEVA, Sept. 1 (NYT).—The United States and the Soviet Union urged the disarmament conference today to give prompt approval to their much-revised draft treaty to prohibit the implantation of nuclear weapons in the seabed outside the 12-mile coastal limit.

After introducing their latest proposal, they asked members of the conference to lobby in favor of it when it is submitted to the United Nations General Assembly this fall for approval.

Canada and Argentina, which had been among the leaders in the campaign for revisions, immediately announced their approval. Four other members of the 25-member conference—Czechoslovakia, Italy, Morocco and the Netherlands—also endorsed the proposal.

The two principal revisions are: a party to the treaty will be permitted to request UN help, if needed, in determining whether there had been a violation, a commitment requiring all parties to carry on further negotiations in good faith, "for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed, the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof," was transferred from the preamble to the operative section, to give it more binding effect.

Swedish Demand

Under a third change, any party to the treaty which had decided to investigate a reported violation would be required to report its action, and the results of its investigation, to all other parties. Under further changes in this article, the country suspected of violation, together with "any coastal state," in the region, would be authorized to take part in the process of consultation and verification.

The two key changes were incorporated as a result of an agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union. Washington, though reluctant to accept a Swedish demand for greater emphasis on further negotiations, went along in return for Moscow's acceptance of UN participation in checking up on violations. James F. Leonard, the U.S. delegate, said that the treaty would reduce to "a fraction of one percent" the possibility of a seabed's arms race and appeared to rule out complete demilitarization.

Moscow, which favored Sweden's proposal for more negotiations, held out to the end against Canada's more specific proposal that a party to the treaty could request the aid of UN Secretary General U Thant in exchange for U.S. acceptance of the Swedish proposal. However, the Soviet Union agreed to a vague compromise authorizing a party to the treaty to verify a suspected violation "through international procedure within the framework of the UN and in accordance with its charter."

U.S. sources explained that this means it would permit a state that lacked the resources to carry out its own investigation, and did not want to ask the help of the United States or the Soviet Union, to request help from the secretary general. It would also permit requests for assistance to the General Assembly, the Security Council or the International Court of Justice, they said.

Russians Stress Backing for Hanoi

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The Kremlin leadership today pledged continued material support to North Vietnam and restated its faith that Communist forces will triumph throughout Southeast Asia.

The policy statement came in a message from Moscow to the government leaders of North Vietnam on the occasion of its 25th anniversary as a republic. It was signed by Communist party general secretary, Leonid I. Brezhnev; Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and President Nikolai V. Podgorny.

The message repeated the Soviet demand that the United States and its allies withdraw all their troops from Vietnam without conditions.

Schiller to Visit Moscow

BONN, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Karl Schiller, minister of economics, will visit Moscow Sept. 23 and 24, the government announced today.

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Cambodians Fighting to Retake Town

Their Troops Advance Within a Mile of Srang

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Cambodian troops today fought to within just over a mile of Srang in their drive to recapture the small town 28 miles southwest of Phnom Penh.

A Cambodian military spokesman said the government troops included some just back from training in South Vietnam. No casualty figures for either side were available.

About 300 Viet Cong attacked Srang late Friday night, and the government defenders pulled out on Sunday in the face of heavy Communist pressure.

Cambodian aircraft and artillery struck at the guerrillas yesterday as ground reinforcements were rushed to the area.

The spokesman said that the Viet Cong had been cutting down powerlines between Phnom Penh and a small hydroelectric dam about 74 miles southwest of the capital.

Prisoners Escape

SAIGON, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—A group of 40 Communist war prisoners overpowered their guards on a South Vietnamese island yesterday, seized the guards' guns and fought a fierce battle with military police, the Saigon military command reported today.

When the fighting on Phu Quoc Island, in the Gulf of Thailand, was over, 29 of the prisoners had fled into the mountains, where they were being hunted by government troops. Nine lay dead, and two were wounded.

One guard was killed and one wounded in the fighting.

A Saigon spokesman said it was the biggest mass escape in the history of the camp, which, he said, has over 20,000 inmates.

In the war in Vietnam, a military spokesman reported that South Vietnamese regulars and militia teamed with American forces to kill 56 Reds in an eight-hour battle in Bin Thuan Province, about 125 miles northeast of Saigon, yesterday.

The battle was the only major action reported today as war activity continued to fall off after two days of heavy Viet Cong shellings before and during Sunday's Senate elections.

Troop Cutback

SAIGON, Sept. 1 (AP).—The U.S. 199th Light Infantry Brigade and the 3d Brigada of the 9th Infantry Division are being deactivated within the next six weeks as part of the American troop cutback in South Vietnam, informed sources disclosed tonight.

Vatican Increases Prices of Goods Available to Its 2,000 Employees

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The cost of living rose with a vengeance in the Vatican today and pontifical policemen, among others, are not happy about it.

Officials in the 108.7-acre city-state decreed price rises for gasoline, meat, liqoor and other commodities. The increases matched similar price rises in Italy last week.

Several of the 150 papal gendarmes said that they were protesting the increase by failing to collect their monthly paychecks. The gendarmes have been grumbling for more than a year about their pay and working conditions.

The pope raised the pay of more than 2,000 Vatican employees last month by 10 percent. The gendarmes, however, say that they were promised increases backdated to July of last year.

Today the Vatican increased its gasoline prices by nearly 40 percent. In the Vatican supermarket, the price of liquor was increased by 30 percent and that of meat by 25 percent.

Nigeria Reconciled at OAU With Biafra's African Allies

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Nigeria has agreed to a reconciliation with the four African countries that recognized the rebel regime of Biafra during the Nigerian civil war, Emperor Haile Selassie announced during the opening of the Organization of African Unity summit meeting here today.

The emperor said total reconciliation was attained today between Nigeria and Tanzania, Zambia, Ivory Coast and Gabon.

He said the internal crisis in Nigeria had been completely resolved due to the perseverance of the federal government.

"We must all be happy that this challenge has been courageously and wisely met... now that the crisis in Nigeria is over, it is our fervent hope it shall leave no aftereffect among the members of this family," he added.

Nigerian leader Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda met at a hotel here under the auspices of Emperor Haile Selassie.

The emperor proposed a toast and then Gen. Gowon embraced the two presidents telling them: "We are now African brothers again."

But it was not known there had been a reconciliation with Gabon and the Ivory Coast until the emperor announcement during his opening speech at the OAU's seventh summit meeting.

The heads of state of Gabon and the Ivory Coast are not at the summit meeting.

In his speech, the emperor said: "While this past year has been a year of cooperation and understanding among member states, it has however been one of frustrations and setbacks in our constant fight against racism and colonialism.

"In South Africa, the pernicious alliance of colonialism and racism has created problems of ominous dimensions.

"Ian Smith and his collaborators have consolidated their regime and have declared Zimbabwe a so-called Rhodesian republic.

"South Africa has elevated its inhuman policy of racial discrimination and exploitation of the African people and has extended its apartheid policy to the international territory of Namibia (Southwest Africa).

"Portugal has intensified its colonial wars in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea Bissau.

"The Western powers, who unfortunately support these regimes, have not—despite the avalanche of appeals from freedom-loving peoples of the world—thus far ceased from rendering material assistance to these regimes.

"In keeping, therefore, with the nature of the problems, we cannot overemphasize the need to devise a new method by which these powers could be persuaded to desist from continuing such a policy which is detrimental to the peace and security of the continent."

Soviet Embezzler to Die

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The director of a mechanical repair shop in Rustavi, Soviet Georgia, has been sentenced to death by the Georgian Supreme Court for embezzling company funds, the newspaper Zary Vostoka reported. D. Kobahidze, the director, was found guilty of stealing 127,404 rubles ($141,418) from the company treasury over a four-year period beginning in 1962.

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Nixon Is Blamed by Fulbright For Deadlock in Paris Talks

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (NYT).—Sen. J. W. Fulbright charged last night that the Paris peace talks were deadlocked because the Nixon administration was unwilling to make the "key concession" necessary to break the stalemate.

To get the talks going, the Arkansas Democrat said, two things are required of the United States:

● A "willingness to take away from President Thieu the veto he presently exercises over American policy."

● A "willingness to commit ourselves to a phased but total American military withdrawal from Vietnam to be completed by a specified date."

The senator, who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, made his remarks on "Reply to the President," a special 30-minute program broadcast by the National Broadcasting Co. to provide opponents of the administration's war policy a chance to air their views.

The program is the first to be broadcast by a major network in compliance with a Federal Communications Commission ruling two weeks ago that instructed the broadcasters to provide prime time for rebuttal of the President's Vietnam policy. The ruling itself was prompted by the fact that Mr. Nixon has obtained free prime time five times in the last nine mo to make speeches explaining policy.

The Columbia Broadcasting tem has scheduled an hour program entitled "Vietnam: V of Opposition," for next Satu in specific compliance with the order. It will include statem by a number of prominent war figures. In addition, the A ican Broadcasting Corp. is p ning a half-hour discussion tween Sens. George S. McGo D., S.D., and Charles McC. Mat jr., R., Md., for broadcast later week.

Discussing the Paris talks, Fulbright challenged what he scribed as "President Nixon's that our choice is between namization and precipitate w drawal." A third alternative, said, is an honorably negot settlement that could be achi if the administration did not on relying on its policy of namization.

The senator denounced Vietna zation as "only the latest in a se of military strategies."

"It may make the war tolerable for Americans by redu the level of our own participati he said, "but it will not extri us completely. It will keep us volved indefinitely, while conde ing the Vietnamese people to bloodbath of continuing war."

End-the-War Amendment Defeated by Senate, 55-39

(Continued from Page 1)

was making withdrawals successfully. He said he doubted that adoption of the amendment would speed up U.S. disengagement in Indochina.

Sen. Cooper said he feared that adoption of the amendment might inhibit the negotiations for a settlement.

The key argument of the sponsors has been the fear that the President's Vietnamization policy did not commit the United States to withdrawing all troops from Vietnam until and unless the future of the Thieu-Ky regime was assured—either by negotiated settlement or by a demonstration that the South Vietnamese could stand on their own militarily.

This being the case, amendment sponsors argued, it would be conceivable for the United States to remain in Vietnam indefinitely with a "limited residual" force of from 20,000 to 200,000.

After rejecting the amendment—which would have allowed the President to suspend the Dec. 31, 1971, deadline for up to 60 days in a military emergency—the Senate beat back a series of additional amendments and moved toward final passage of the $19.3 billion military procurement bill, which has been on the floor since July 23. They were:

● An amendment by William Proxmire, D., Wis., Gaylord Nelson, D., Wis., and Harold Hughes, D., Iowa, barring the future use of draftees in Indochina for combat operations. It was defeated by a 71-22 vote. Sen. Proxmire said draftees comprise only 11 percent of total U.S. forces but suffer 46 percent of combat deaths because the Army permits enlistees to volunteer for noncombat service. Sen. Stennis replied that if the amendment were passed the army would not be able to refill its combat units.

● An amendment by Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, and Margaret Chase Smith, R., Maine, to split the $2.1 billion destroyer contract awarded to Litton Industries for its Mississippi shipyards and require half the contract to be given to other shipbuilding facilities. Maine's bath iron works was the unsuccessful bidder on the contract.

The Nixon administration won virtually every important vote on the procurement bill beating back attempts to block enlargement of the ABM, and to experiment wi volunteer draft system as wel defeating the amendment to the war.

Senate Vote

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP) Here is the 55-39 roll-call vo which the Senate today de the McGovern-Hatfield amend to set Dec. 31 of next year as deadline for withdrawal of all military forces from Indochina

FOR: 39

DEMOCRATS FOR

Bayh of Ind., Burdick of N.D., Ch of Idaho, Cranston of Calif., Eag of Mo., Fulbright of Ark., Gravel Alaska, Harris of Okla., Hart of M Hartke of Ind., Hughes of Iowa, In of Hawaii, Kennedy of Mass., Magn of Wash., Mansfield of Mont., McG of Minn., McGovern of S.D., McIntyr N.H., Metcalf of Mont., Mondale Minn., Montoya of N.M., Muskie Maine, Nelson of Wis., Pastore of Pell of R.I., Proxmire of Wis., Ribi of Conn., Symington of Mo., Tydings Md., Williams of N.J., Yarborough Texas, Young of Ohio—32.

REPUBLICANS FOR

Brooke of Mass., Case of N.J., Goo of N.Y., Hatfield of Ore., Javits of N Mathias of Md., Schweiker of Pa.—7.

AGAINST: 53

DEMOCRATS AGAINST

Allen of Ala., Bible of Nev., Byr Va., Byrd of W.Va., Dodd of Conn., E land of Miss., Ellender of La., Ervin N.C., Gore of Tenn., Holland of Hollings of S.C., Jackson of Wash. dan of N.C., McClellan of Ark., McGe Wyo., Randolph of W.Va., Russell Ga., Sparkman of Ala., Spong of Stennis of Miss., Talmadge of Ga.—

REPUBLICANS AGAINST

Aiken of Vt., Allott of Colo., B of Tenn., Bellmon of Okla., Bennet Utah, Boggs of Del., Cook of Ky., Co of Ky., Cotton of N.H., Curtis of Dole of Kan., Dominick of Colo., Fa of Ariz., Fong of Hawaii, Goldwater Ariz., Griffin of Mich., Gurney of Hansen of Wyo., Hruska of Neb., Jo of Idaho, Miller of Iowa, Murphy Calif., Pearson of Kan., Percy of Prouty of Vt., Saxbe of Ohio, Sco Pa., Smith of Maine, Smith of Stevens of Alaska, Thurmond of Tower of Texas, Williams of Del., Y of N.D.—34.

Not voting but announced as pai pairs are used to denote the opp positions of senators when one or are absent: Moss, D., Utah, for, L D., La., against.

Not voting nor paired but announ as against the amendment: Cannon Nev., Mundt, R., S.D., Packwood, Ore.

Greek Publisher, Ill Freed Temporarily

ATHENS, Sept. 1 (Reuters Constantine Nicolopoulos, one the three publishers of the Ath newspaper Ethnos, today ha three-year prison sentence pended for six months becaus ill health.

Last April an Athens court-m tial sentenced former Liberal m ister Ioannis Zigdis, the two ed and three publishers of Ethno prison terms ranging from months to five years on charge spreading false rumors likely cause alarm and desponde among Greeks.

Crucial Test For Concorde

(Continued from Page 1)

liner will open a new era in travel. The Concorde's 1,450 mile an hour cruising speed is slightly more than double the speed of current jets.

With the Concorde tentatively scheduled to enter airline service in late 1973, the British Aircraft Corp. and officials at the Ministry of Technology claim that a non-stop flight between London and New York will then take three hours and 20 minutes. A flight on a Jumbo Boeing-747 or the Boeing-707 now takes six to seven hours.

Overheating Engine

FAIRFORD, England, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—The Concorde landed on only three of its four engines at the test base here tonight after completing its tests.

Mr. Trubshaw shut off an engine because instruments indicated that it was overheating for the last 30 minutes of the flight.

The plane made a near-perfect landing.

Fishermen End Protest

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Hundreds of American and Canadian commercial fishermen put to sea again yesterday after tying up their boats for the weekend to protest "harassment" by Russian trawlers off the West Coast. The fishermen demanded that the United States issue a formal protest to the Russian government similar to a stiff complaint given Russia by Canada.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	23	73	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Cloudy
ANKARA	26	79	Partly cloudy
ATHENS	26	79	Partly cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	19	66	Very cloudy
BERLIN	21	70	Overcast
BRUSSELS	18	64	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	24	75	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	26	79	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	20	68	Cloudy
COSTA D' SOL	28	82	Cloudy
DUBLIN	16	61	Showers
EDINBURGH	17	63	Cloudy
FLORENCE	28	82	Partly cloudy
FRANKFURT	18	64	Very cloudy
GENEVA	23	73	Cloudy
HELSINKI	21	70	Very cloudy
ISTANBUL	26	79	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Partly cloudy
LISBON	27	81	Sunny
LONDON	16	61	Cloudy
MADRID	30	86	Partly cloudy
MILAN	27	81	Very cloudy
MONTREAL	14	57	Sunny
MOSCOW	19	66	Cloudy
MUNICH	17	63	Very cloudy
NEW YORK	19	66	Sunny
NICE	29	84	Cloudy
OSLO	17	63	Showers
PARIS	20	68	Cloudy
PRAGUE	19	66	Showers
ROME	28	82	Partly cloudy
SOFIA	16	61	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	21	70	Very cloudy
TEL AVIV	30	86	Partly cloudy
TUNIS	29	84	Cloudy
VENICE	26	79	Cloudy
VIENNA	24	75	Partly cloudy
WARSAW	22	72	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	24	75	Sunny
ZURICH	19	66	Showers

(U.S., Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

هكذا من الأصل

Opposed It Six Years Ago

U. of Alabama Students Favor Integration by a 3-1 Margin

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (WP).—Students at the University of Alabama, who six years ago voted five-to-three against integration, now support it by a three-to-one margin, a sociologist reported here yesterday.

Nevertheless, Donal E. Muir told the American Sociological Association, most white students at the university still oppose mixing socially with black students. But three surveys taken since 1963 show that this too is changing.

Mr. Muir, a professor of sociology at the university, said that the change in attitude of students at the University of Alabama, "is representative of many deep-Southern institutions of higher learning."

"The students are getting more and more and more liberal," Prof. Muir observed in an interview. "The freshman classes are more liberal than the seniors."

Prof. Muir's findings of growing student liberalism—based on samplings of 10 percent of Alabama's white students in April, 1963, November, 1966, and last November—may significantly alter the South's future response to court-ordered integration as more young people gain positions of political power.

Since 1956, the University of Alabama has served as a symbol of white resistance to desegregation. George C. Wallace, then governor, was catapulted to national fame in 1963 when he "stood in the schoolhouse door" in an attempt to block the court-ordered admission of two Negroes to the university.

Although the University of Alabama is officially integrated, there are only 190 Negroes registered—1.8 percent of the student body.

White students' attitudes about mixing socially with negroes have changed dramatically over the past six years. In 1963, the white students said that they wouldn't mind "qualified Negroes" attending classes or sports events if admitted to the university.

Three years later, the whites enlarged the area of social contact to include sitting next to Negroes in class, walking on campus with them, having them room in a college dormitory and attending social events with them.

But the whites balked at including Negroes in "bull sessions or hen parties," or eating at the same cafeteria table with them.

By last year, the whites said they would not mind either of those.

But they still don't want Negroes in their fraternity or sorority, as roommates or as a date. The whites said they didn't even want to double date with Negroes.

Prof. Muir also surveyed the white students' ideas on Negro characteristics. In 1963, the whites agreed that Negroes could compete and were their equals in intelligence.

They also felt that Negroes would not become "officious, overbearing and disagreeable" if educated at a white university, and that Negroes would not take revenge on whites if their economic status was raised.

But the whites felt that the Negro "is generally shiftless, lazy and lacks ambition;" that he is not as trustworthy as whites, and that the moral standard of the South would drop if Negroes use the same public facilities as whites.

By last year, most of these views had changed. But the students still thought that Negroes are more superstitious than whites.

"Negative stereotypes of blacks are held by a rapidly-decreasing minority of the students," Prof. Muir said.

Prof. Muir offered no reason for the shift in attitudes, except to say "that the changing national environment is leading to an increased acceptance of blacks by deep-South university students."

Primaries Held In Nevada and North Dakota

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP).—Incumbent Democrat Howard W. Cannon and William Raggio, a Republican hand-picked by President Nixon, faced token opposition today for U.S. Senate nominations in Nevada's primary election.

In North Dakota, both Democratic incumbent Sen. Quentin N. Burdick and Republican Rep. Thomas S. Kleppe were unopposed for Senate nominations in their party primaries.

Mr. Raggio, 43, a Reno district attorney, was urged into the Nevada contest by the White House with the hope he could cut into the Democrats' seven-seat majority in the Senate. He favors a tough stance with campus radicals.

Almost assured of nomination for a tenth term as Nevada's sole congressman, Rep. Walter S. Baring, 58, a conservative Democrat, is opposed by Otto Ravenholt, 43, a Las Vegas physician. Reno housewife Betty L. Victoria and Las Vegas security guard J. Robert Charles seek the GOP nomination for the office.

Lt. Gov. Ed Fike, a wealthy Las Vegas businessman, was opposed only by housewife Margie Dyer for the GOP gubernatorial nomination to succeed Gov. Paul Laxalt, retiring after one term. There was a four-way contest in the Democratic primary for governor.

2 White Policemen Indicted In Ga. Rioting in Which 6 Died

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 1 (AP).—A federal grand jury indicted two white policemen today in connection with riots in which six Negroes were shot dead.

Policeman William Samuel Dennis was charged with the fatal shooting of John W. Stokes and Louis C. Dinkins, another officer, was charged with wounding Louis Nelson Williams.

The rioting last May 11 followed the fatal beating of a black youth, Charles Oatman, 16, while in jail. Two black teen-agers have since been indicted in the death.

60 Hurt in Outbreak

More than 60 persons were wounded in the violence that included firebombing, sniper fire and window smashing. It was finally brought under control by the National Guard.

Both policemen were charged with violation of the civil rights of Mr. Stokes and Mr. Williams under the Civil Rights Act.

U.S. Attorney Jackson B. Smith Jr. said that the indictments ended the federal efforts in the case. He said that the penalty for the fatal shooting could mean life imprisonment while the penalty for wounding could mean one year in prison or a $1,000 fine, or both.

3 Minn. Explosions

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 1 (AP).—Three explosions occurred in St. Paul business areas today, wounding at least two persons, police reported.

Deputy Police Chief Robert Labathe said that investigators had not determined whether the explosions were caused by bombs.

The first explosion occurred under a street ramp. The second, about ten minutes later, was in a cafeteria in a railroad building. The third blast was in an area containing 16 bulk gas storage tanks.

2 Blacks Charged

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 1 (AP).—Two members of the black militant National Committee to Combat Fascism were charged yesterday with first-degree murder and conspiracy to commit murder in the Aug. 17 booby-trap slaying of a white policeman.

The charges were filed against Edward Poindexter, 25, chairman, and David L. Rice, 23, the organization's minister of information.

Mr. Poindexter was arrested at his mother's home in Omaha yesterday and held without bond. Mr. Rice was already in the Douglas County jail on a charge of possessing explosives in connection with the death of Larry D. Minard.

Officer Minard was killed when a suitcase full of dynamite blew up in his face as he and seven other officers searched a vacant house in response to a phone call.

Balloonist Dies In 800-Foot Fall In West Germany

AUGSBURG, West Germany, Sept. 1 (AP).—A 69-year-old balloonist fel to his death today after being yanked aloft by a runaway balloon.

Augsburg police said Martin Jaeger was filling balloons with hydrogen gas before a competition when he noticed a nearby balloon had come loose from its moorings and started to rise.

They said Mr. Jaeger grabbed an anchor rope in an attempt to hold the balloon but it pulled him into the air. Witnesses said he tried to climb into the balloon's basket but his strength failed and he fell about 800 feet to his death.

Woman Balloonist Injured

TEDDINGTON, England, Sept. 1 (AP).—Christina Turnbull, 23-year-old balloon pilot—one of two such women pilots in the world—suffered serious injuries today in a 40-foot fall from a balloon that ripped from its moorings in a gust of wind.

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Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA STORY—Police line up Black Panther suspects after a series of weekend street gun battles in which nine policemen were shot, one of whom died. The suspects above were captured when police crashed into a Panther headquarters.

Medical Tests for Miss Atkins

Trial of Manson Is Put Off for Second Day

By Douglas E. Kneeland

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 1 (NYT).—Susan Denice Atkins, a co-defendant in the murder trial of Charles M. Manson, underwent further medical tests today.

Since she was unable to be in the courtroom, Superior Court Judge Charles H. Older called off the trial for the second day in a row. He also cancelled last Friday's afternoon session, when the 22-year-old Miss Atkins first complained of pains in her right side, back and neck.

Although no official medical reports on her condition have been made public, Daye Shinn, counsel for Miss Atkins, said that a doctor had found over the weekend that she was suffering from an ovarian cyst.

Miss Atkins, Manson, 35, and another member of his hippie "family," Patricia Krenwinkle, 21, are each charged with seven counts of murder and one of conspiracy in connection with the slaying on Aug. 9, 1969 of Sharon Tate, the actress, and four other persons at her home and the killing the following day of Mr. and Mrs. Leno LaBianca. A third Manson follower, Leslie Van Houten, 20, is being tried only in the LaBianca deaths.

Despite the cancellation of today's court session, the judge opened a hearing on complaints of the three young women defendants about their treatment at the Sybil Brand Institute for Women, a county jail.

Paul Fitzgerald, a defense attorney, said that their principal complaint was that they had to meet prospective witnesses in the visitors' room at the jail. He argued that since a two-day telephone connection was the only means of communicating through a glass partition in the room it was impossible for an attorney, a prisoner and a prospective witness to hold a three-way conversation.

Harold B. Cramer, chief of the jail division of the Los Angeles county sheriff's department, testified that the three women had been deprived of the use of the jail's attorney's room because prospective witnesses had passed them contraband.

Judge Older said he would inspect the partition in the visitors' room today and continue the hearing tomorrow.

Man Whose Dog Died on Flight Hacks Airliner With Ax in Miami

MIAMI, Sept. 1 (AP).—A man who, police say, blamed Eastern Air Lines for the death of his champion Irish wolfhound walked up to an Eastern jet yesterday and chopped 18 holes in its underbelly with an ax, airport officers said.

Deputy James Touchton said that Thomas William Brown, 33, recently had shipped the dog aboard an Eastern flight. The dog, valued by Mr. Brown at $20,000, died in transit and Mr. Brown blamed faulty ventilation aboard the airplane, the deputy said.

Mr. Brown had been trying to get reimbursement from the airline, the deputy said.

Airport police said that Mr. Brown walked out on the ramp as the plane was unloading passengers and crew and began chopping near the nose wheel. He worked his way back as far as the cargo loading doors halfway down the fuselage, walking along the ground and wielding the ax above his head.

The plane was a Boeing-727 that had just arrived from New York.

Mr. Brown also threw a can of black enamel at the plane, spattering it over the cockpit area, police said. The ax slashed through cables and hydraulic lines, grounding the plane, officers said.

An airline spokesman could give no estimate of the dollar damage to the three-engine jet airliner. A federal marshal took Mr. Brown into custody and FBI agents questioned him. He was charged with destruction of an aircraft and held under $100,000 bond.

U.S. Airlines Begin to Trim In-Flight Movie Programs

By Peter Watson

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Those luxurious in-flight films instituted by the major American airlines during the affluent 1960s may well become the next casualty of the austere 1970s.

Already, American Airlines has announced cutbacks. Trans World Airlines and United Air Lines say that they may follow suit.

All three carriers spend individually from $4 million to $6 million a year on the films, collecting little in the way of offsetting revenues.

Each showed a net loss in their operating statements for the first six months of 1970. TWA led the way with a deficit of $44.5 million, followed by United with a $20.7-million loss and American with a $1.7-million deficit.

American Outback

American announced that it would eliminate movies during periods of minimal passenger interest in an apparent attempt to ease the earnings deficit. So, effective Sept. 14, all in-flight films now shown after 10 p.m. and before noon will be dropped. About 18 of the 175 daily American flights featuring films will be affected.

Although TWA already does not show films after 10 p.m., the airline has apparently set Oct. 1 as the deadline for a decision on whether to follow American in cancelling morning shows. In 1961, TWA initiated in-flight films and now has about 115 daily flights featuring them.

For its part, United says that it will follow TWA's lead.

United shows films on about 107 of its 1,900 daily flights and about 35 of these would be affected by acceptance of American's new policy.

Pan American Airlines, which had over $19 million in losses in the first half of the year, is also waiting to see what the other airlines do.

© Los Angeles Times

Texas to Extradite Watson for Tate Trial

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1 (AP).—A federal appeals court yesterday upheld a ruling that Charles Denton Watson be extradited from Texas to California to face trial on a charge of murder in the slaying of actress Sharon Tate.

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals rejected Mr. Watson's contention that there was no evidence to show he was in California at the time of the crime.

Propane-Fueled Auto Wins Clean-Car Race

PASADENA, Calif., Sept. 1 (UPI).—All but six of the 43 entrants in the 3,600-mile clean air race had reached the finish line yesterday at the California Institute of Technology.

A 1970 Plymouth sedan powered by liquefied propane gas finished first Sunday night in the transcontinental intercollegiate race that started from Cambridge, Mass., last Monday.

Hijacked Airliner Returns to Algeria

ALGIERS, Sept. 1 (UPI).—An Air Algerie airliner hijacked yesterday by three men has returned to Algiers, Algerian officials said today.

The officials refused to comment on the identity of the three men who forced the plane to land at Dubrovnik, in Yugoslavia, after being refused permission to land in Albania.

O'Brien Cites Labor Policy Of Democrats

Rebuts Meany Over Link to 'Extremists'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP).—"I certainly do not intend to allow extremists to take over the Democratic party," Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien said yesterday.

Mr. O'Brien, in a statement responding to comments by AFL-CIO President George Meany during an interview said he agrees with Mr. Meany that extremists in Democratic ranks have the potential to alienate voters "but they do not speak for the Democratic party. They speak for themselves."

Mr. Meany said the Democratic party has disintegrated and "it has almost got to be the party of the extremists insofar as these so-called liberals or New Lefts, or whatever you want to call them, have taken over the Democratic party."

He declared that this trend is alienating many voters in the AFL-CIO.

"The Democratic party," Mr. O'Brien said, "traditionally has been a rallying point for the working men and women of America—and that is no different today."

He Cites Gains

"We believe that members of organized labor have gained and will continue to gain much more from the Democratic party when it comes to the nation's economy, education, health care, Social Security, consumer protection, conservation, pollution control and a host of other issues," he added.

"The Democratic party has always fought for the laboring man, for his right to organize, his right to bargain with management and his right to better working conditions. The Republican party has always sided with the special interests of big business.

"We agree with Mr. Meany that continued inflation and rising unemployment caused by the policies of the Nixon administration are badly hurting millions of Americans throughout our country," Mr. O'Brien said.

AT&T Asks FCC For Right to Lay An Atlantic Cable

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP).—American Telephone and Telegraph Co. has asked the Federal Communications Commission for speedy approval of a plan to lay another $86 million transatlantic cable capable of handling 825 telephone calls simultaneously.

R. R. Hough, president of the company's long-lines department, said the cable is needed quickly, because of a 43 percent increase in calls across the Atlantic in the past year and in order to maintain a balance between cable and satellite facilities for economy and reliability.

Mr. Hough projected the need for transatlantic circuits of all kinds from 1,075 currently to 2,100 in 1972, 3,500 in 1975 and nearly 8,700 in 1980.

The cable would plunge under the ocean at Green Hill, R. I., and stretch along the bottom to Penmarch, France, where it would emerge and connect by land line to Germany.

It would be constructed and owned by AT&T, the French Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and the Deutsche Bundespost in Germany. Other American international communications firms could participate if they wished.

King's Slayer Asserts Plea Of Guilty Was Involuntary

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 1 (UPI).—Convicted assassin James Earl Ray contended today that he had been denied "due process" of law and that his guilty plea in the slaying of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King jr. was involuntary.

In a long, rambling typewritten affidavit, Ray said attorney Percy Foreman had urged him to plead guilty because he already had been convicted by pretrial publicity. He said Mr. Foreman promised him a pardon "after two or three years," through the office of John J. Hooker sr., a Nashville lawyer mentioned as a possible member of the defense team.

Ray said Mr. Foreman told him the prosecution "had promised a witness considerable reward money" to testify against him. Convinced he would get one trial, and no attention from an appellate court, Ray said he decided "I didn't want the one trial faked."

"Considering I had no other choice, at the time, I tentatively agreed to enter a guilty plea to a technical charge of homicide," he wrote.

Ray was sentenced to 99 years in prison on March 10, 1969, after pleading guilty to the April 4, 1968, assassination of the civil rights leader. He began immediate efforts to have his guilty plea overturned and to gain a new trial.

The state filed a motion for dismissal of Ray's petition for review of his plea and sentence. Ray's seven-page affidavit, replete with misspelled words, was in answer to that motion.

Ray told of troubles he had with a series of lawyers who represented him. He said his original lawyer, Arthur Hanes sr., had refused to let him take the stand, although he wanted to, and that he felt author William Bradford Huie, his biographer, relayed everything he learned about the case to the FBI.

Ray said Mr. Foreman, who came to see him for the first time two days before he was scheduled to go on trial, told him that "if I stuck with them [Hanes and Huie], I would be barbecued."

"I favored taking the witness stand because I had testimony to give which I didn't want the prosecution to know of until as late as possible so there would be no time to alter records, such as phone numbers," he said. "Mr. Hanes turned down this request, saying why give testimony away when we can sell it."

Apollo-14 Crew Tests Spaceship

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Sept. 1 (UPI).—The Apollo-14 astronauts tried their newly modified command ship in an airless test chamber today in a key step toward launch on Jan. 31 on a second attempt to explore an intriguing valley on the moon.

Capt. Alan B. Shepard, Maj. Stuart A. Roosa and Comdr. Edgar D. Mitchell, wearing pressurized spacesuits, boarded their spacecraft at 1210 GMT. They expected to spend most of the day at its controls, exercising major systems as if they were in the vacuum of space.

The moonship is being equipped with an emergency battery and a third oxygen tank so that it will be able to keep its crewmen alive without a lunar module "lifeboat" should trouble develop between here and the moon.

80 New Forest Fires Reported in Wash.

WENATCHEE, Wash., Sept. 1 (AP).—Crackling dry lightning has touched off at least 80 new eastern Washington forest fires, but spokesmen for the Wenatchee and Okanogan national forests said quick shuffling of men and equipment prevented a potential disaster.

There have been about 400 forest fires in the region recently. Over 102,000 acres are already blackened. About 3,500 men from national forests all over the United States are thinly spread against the flames.

Australia Bars Gregory

CANBERRA, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Dick Gregory, American Negro comedian and a leading civil rights and anti-Vietnam war campaigner, has been refused a visa to enter Australia, the immigration department confirmed here tonight. A spokesman declined to elaborate. Organizers of anti-war rallies said Mr. Gregory had been refused permission to address the meetings.

Big-3 U.S. Car Makers Offer Union $2.5 Billion Package

DETROIT, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The big three car manufacturers today offered the United Auto Workers union a three-year contract that included the richest economic package in their history and which would cost the industry more than $2.5 billion in wage increases alone.

Douglas Fraser, head of the union's Chrysler department, immediately labeled the offer "ridiculous."

"The offer contains none of the elements that we asked," Mr. Fraser said. "Unless their offer is changed dramatically, we are on a collision course."

The union had demanded a package for its 700,000 members which would cost General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler more than $3 billion.

7.5% Pay Increase

In their identical offers laid on the bargaining tables almost simultaneously, GM, Ford and Chrysler offered—in addition to a 7.5-percent average pay increase—a $500-a-month pension for 30 years of service and retirement at the age of 60.

The companies proposed no change in the cost-of-living formula, one of the three key union demands which the UAW president, Leonard Woodcock, has said could lead to a strike against one of the companies if any of them were not met.

In its demands, the UAW said that a "substantial" wage increase, a $500-a-month pension after 30 years of service regardless of age and a no-limit cost-of-living allowance were its key points.

Mr. Woodcock had been scheduled to appear at the GM Building to receive that company's proposals.

Aides Receive Offers

Instead of personally receiving the proposals, Mr. Woodcock sent Irving Bluestone, co-director of the union's GM department, Kenn Bannon, vice-president and head of the UAW's Ford department, received the Ford offer and Mr. Fraser, received the Chrysler proposal.

Presentation of the company offers now sets off a hectic two weeks of last-ditch maneuvers and bargaining that both sides hope will lead to final settlement without a strike.

Present contracts expire at midnight on Sept. 14.

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PUBLICIDAD LLAVE

Kennan View of Summit Parley

Russians Got '61 Impression Of Kennedy as 'Not Forceful'

By Michael T. Kaufman

WALTHAM, Mass., Sept. 1 (NYT).—The Russians came away from the 1961 summit conference with an impression of President John F. Kennedy as "a tongue-tied young man" who lacked force, according to George F. Kennan.

In a wide-ranging taped appraisal of the late President, Mr. Kennan, a Soviet expert and former ambassador, said the impression conveyed by the youthful President probably encouraged the Soviet Union to send missiles to Cuba.

The tapes, whose transcripts cover 217 pages, were made on March 23, 1965. They take the form of an interview, with Mr. Kennan being asked questions by the late Prof. Louis Fischer, a former member of the Institute for Advanced Study, in Princeton, N.J.

The recollections are among the material being released by the John F. Kennedy Library that is being temporarily housed at the Federal Records Center here.

In general, Mr. Kennan indicates in the tapes how he observed the President's growing grasp and command of his job. But he says that after the Vienna meeting, early in Mr. Kennedy's term, he was "disappointed."

Mr. Kennan was called from his embassadorial post in Yugoslavia to Paris to read the verbatim account of the summit exchange.

"I felt that he had not acquitted himself well on this occasion and that he permitted Khrushchev to say many things which should have been challenged right there on the spot," Mr. Kennan said in the tapes.

He went on to say that the president was feeling his way and preferred to let the premier talk without rebutting. He added:

"I think this was a mistake and I think it definitely misled Khrushchev. I think Khrushchev failed to realize on that occasion what a man he was up against."

Asked by Prof. Fischer if this image of the then-new President had not "encouraged an aggressive spirit on the part of the Soviets," Mr. Kennan replied:

"I think so. I think they thought this is a tongue-tied young man, not forceful, who doesn't have any ideas of his own. They felt that they could get away with something." Mr. Kennan agreed that the President's behavior at Vienna, "in effect, although not deliberately," trapped the Russians and that by the fall of 1962, during the Cuban missile crisis, the President's image at Vienna was altered.

"I thought this was masterful, and I think they realized, too, how well this was handled," the former embassador said of Mr. Kennedy's leadership in that period of tension.

In yet another reference to Mr. Kennedy's attitude at the time of the Vienna meeting, Mr. Kennan said the President and some of his advisers were "bothered by the strong anti-Communist sentiment in Congress."

George F. Kennan

"The terrible difficulty here was that it seems in those years as though there was a certain political dividend always to be reaped here at home, in terms of internal politics, by a strong and flamboyant anti-Communist demonstrative posture," Mr. Kennan said.

Women's Lib Gains Point With Navy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Seaman Anna Flores, 23, a Dallas WAVE who sued the Navy last month for trying to oust her from the service because she became pregnant while unmarried, will be allowed to remain on active duty.

The Navy said yesterday she "will be retained on active duty and that this incident should not affect her future eligibility for duty assignments, promotions or re-enlistment for which she is qualified." In her suit the WAVE accused the Navy of applying a double standard by treating men who get women pregnant differently than women who get pregnant.

Labor Party Board Blames Polls, Not Wilson, for Loss

By Paul Hofmann

LONDON, Sept. 1 (NYT).—The Labor party's National Executive Committee, in a report today on the defeat in the general election last June, avoided pinning the blame on Harold Wilson, the former prime minister, and excoriated the pollsters.

However, other party documents, also published today, indicated that left-wing groups in the rank and file were preparing to attack Mr. Wilson and other party leaders at the Labor party's forthcoming conference in Blackpool.

A motion submitted by the party committee of Reading, an industrial city west of London, asserted that the election defeat was caused by, among other things, "too much emphasis during the campaign on personalities, leading to complacency and overconfidence."

This was understood as a thinly disguised move for a conference vote of censure against Mr. Wilson, who has remained the party's leader in Parliament. Some other motions also sounded critical of the Wilson leadership, while yet others expressed thanks to him and the Labor government.

Revolt Doubted

Mr. Wilson himself, in a British Broadcasting Corporation radio interview last week, appeared to take it for granted that his party leadership would not be questioned and that the Blackpool conference would not be "hostile."

The conference, to be held from Sept. 28 to Oct. 2, would not put the election defeat under the microscope, Mr. Wilson suggested. "There is no postmortem when there is no body," he said.

In the interview, Mr. Wilson also insisted that he still thought that June was the right date to call the election.

Earlier, George Brown, the former foreign secretary who was deputy leader of the party until he lost his seat in the House of Commons in the election, had said that Mr. Wilson made a mistake in setting the election date when he did. In a BBC television interview, Mr. Brown, who has still to choose a title as a new member of the House of Lords, also declared himself convinced that Mr. Wilson would retain the party leadership.

Swing Anticipated

Today's report, to be submitted to the Blackpool conference, recalled that opinion polls taken some months before the election had indicated a heavy swing against Labor and that "a striking change took place during the campaign, the polls anticipating an even heavier swing back to Labor."

The report observed: "The eventual result showed how wrong were these anticipations and indicates how little trust should be placed in the findings of the pollsters, particularly when they stop short a couple of days before polling [election] day."

Important reasons for the election defeat may be revealed, the report said, when questionnaires sent to Labor candidates and party workers are evaluated.

Appeal to Unions

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP).—Prime Minister Edward Heath today sought trade union help in halting Britain's wave of crippling wildcat strikes threatening to close down the nation's automobile industry. But Labor leaders warned against any move to curb union rights.

Mr. Heath was meeting Victor Feather, general secretary of the Trades Union Council, and his top aides as a strike by nearly 40,000 men virtually crippled the automobile industry.

Harold Wilson

2 U.S. Pilots Charged In Lyons Over Drugs

LYONS, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Two American flyers were charged here yesterday with carrying illegal firearms and breaking the French anti-drug laws.

Al Clemons, 30, and August Males, 24, both from Miami, were detained two days ago after customs officers claimed they found 605 pounds of hashish in their tourist aircraft. Police closed in as the two men refueled at Lyons airport. Police said they were apparently heading for the United States after flying from Turkey.

Senators Get a Report

Man and His Environment: Peril of Metal Poisoning

By Bill Kovach

BRATTLEBORO, Vt. (NYT).—Pollution and food processing are bathing man's body with a combination of metals, and the accumulation is killing him, according to an expert on human physiology.

Dr. Henry A. Schroeder, director of the Trace Element Laboratory of Dartmouth Medical School, told a Senate subcommittee, and repeated in an interview in his laboratory here, that in pollution and food processing science and the public have "hit on the major killers."

Dr. Schroeder listed five metals—cadmium, lead, nickel carbonyl, beryllium and antimony—as the most dangerous forms of pollution. He said their danger has been overshadowed by public concern for less dangerous environmental poisons.

"I must emphasize," Dr. Schroeder told the Senate panel, "that environmental pollution by toxic metals is a much more serious and much more insidious problem than is pollution by organic substances such as pesticides, weed killers, sulphur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide and other gross contaminants of air and water."

30 Years of Research

The reason for his concern stems from 30 years of research into the use and abuse of trace metals in animal bodies. This research has made him a recognized authority in the field.

"Most organic substances are degradable [capable of deterioration] by natural processes," Dr. Schroeder says. "Once we control their use, they will leave little or no residue.

"But no metal is degradable. Once they are dug from the earth, they stay with us, and what we are now accumulating in the environment will be around as long as we are."

Seated in a wheelchair (he has muscular dystrophy), Dr. Schroeder refers to mountains of research data and reports from around the world on the effects of trace metals. The most dangerous of these, he says, is cadmium, which, because of structural similarity, replaces zinc in the body.

The zinc is vital in the breakdown of fats in the system. When it is pushed out by cadmium, the system loses its ability to digest these materials, which accumulate in the circulatory system. The result is hypertension, or high blood pressure, and heart disease.

Factor in Hypertension

"Twenty-three million Americans suffer from hypertension," Dr. Schroeder said, "and the evidence is clear that cadmium is a major factor in the disease."

One major source of human cadmium consumption has been traced to soft water that flows through and erodes zinc pipes that have a high cadmium content. This water is usually highly acid, because it absorbs carbon dioxide and forms carbonic acids.

The other major source is refined rice, white flour and white sugar, all of which not only lose necessary zinc in processing but are enriched in their cadmium content.

Lead, the second metal of concern in Dr. Schroeder's list, is toxic, but in a way that is still undefined. Test animals at his laboratories that have been fed lead in amounts equal to that now taken in by humans have their life spans reduced by 20 percent. They also suffer increased infant mortality rates, a higher incidence of abnormal offspring and inability to breed.

"Lead in the form of automobile exhausts from leaded gasolines is issuing from cars at the rate of 300,000 tons a year," Dr. Schroeder said. Tests near his laboratory indicate that along a moderately traveled highway the lead content is high enough to abort a cow grazing on contaminated vegetation. Melted snow in the area has shown as much as five times the amount of lead allowable in potable water. This snow melts into the ground to enter water supplies.

"What I am essentially saying," Dr. Schroeder concluded, "is that we should be sensible about pollution and concentrate on these toxic elements. Until we control them or eliminate them, we are slowly building up a residue of poisons that will not go away."

"Sulphur dioxide is irritating to the human system but seldom deadly," he added. "Once it falls to earth it begins to decompose. But cadmium or lead lies around, waiting to be circulated again and again into human tissue where it can be deadly."

Spy Satellite Launched in U.S.

CAPE KENNEDY, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The Air Force launched a spy satellite in secrecy yesterday in an apparent attempt to replace an early warning spacecraft that was stranded in the wrong orbit two months ago.

The new spacecraft, described by the Air Force as an "experimental payload," took off on a two-stage Atlas-Agena rocket.

Although the shot was a secret, the rocket was clearly visible on its launch pad during the final hour of the countdown and its climb into space could be seen for several minutes in the cloudless sky.

Early warning spacecraft are designed to operate in distant orbits that keep them over one broad area of earth. In such paths, their elaborate array of electronic sensors is supposed to be able to detect missile launching.

British Launch Delayed

WOOMERA, Australia, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Launching of Britain's first space satellite has been delayed at least two days, the British Ministry of Technology said here today.

The reason for the delay was a malfunction in a downrange guidance station, the ministry said.

Exiled Iranian Said To Escape Assassin

BEIRUT, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Exiled Gen. Teimour Bakhtiar, a former Iranian intelligence chief, escaped with wounds an assassination attempt in northern Iraq on Aug. 9, the independent weekly Al-Usbu Al-Arabi (Arab Week) said yesterday.

Gen. Bakhtiar, also former Iranian deputy premier, was on a hunting trip in the Diyala area near the Iranian border, accompanied by an Iraqi bodyguard and Iranian guard, who had been with him for several years, the magazine said. It added that the Iranian guard wounded Gen. Bakhtiar and killed the Iraqi. The Iranian guard was caught by Iraqi border police.

Sihanouk Backers Evacuate Embassy

PRAGUE, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—A pro-Sihanouk diplomat and his student supporters evacuated the Cambodian Embassy here, Sunday, after holding it for two weeks, a Czech Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

Isoup Ghanty, 41, and his student followers left the building Sunday afternoon. They had been holed up by a police blockade for the past 14 days.

Cambodian Ambassador Measketh Cairmorom, who has been conducting embassy affairs from his residence, said the embassy building had been temporarily closed for repairs and a clean-up. He did not know when he would be able to move back in.

Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry officials have consistently refused to clarify their government's position towards the Cambodian National Liberation Front, headed by deposed chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk from his exile in Peking.

Calcutta Police Kill 4 Leftists in Riot

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Police shot four people dead and arrested 50 more when leftist demonstrators attacked them in this capital of turbulent West Bengal yesterday.

One of the demonstrators' demands was for new elections in West Bengal—under direct central government rule from New Delhi since the collapse of its Marxist-led coalition government during violent unrest last March.

But yesterday the Parliament in New Delhi approved a six-month extension of direct rule because of continued violence in the Communist-dominated state.

Greek Plane Down, 8 Die

JANNINA, Greece, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—A Greek Air Force Dakota crashed today on the slopes of Mount Mitsikeli in northwest Greece killing eight people.

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François Mauriac (1885-1970)

By Alden Whitman

"We live in a polluted world now. It is time for me to go. The future is very, very black because these times sin against nature . . ."

As a novelist François Mauriac, who died early Tuesday in his home in Paris, sought to probe the darkest crevasses of the human psyche. His searching tales of French middle-class life and of conflicts between the demands of sexuality and those of morality won him admission to the French Academy at the comparatively early age of 48.

These Dostoevskian narratives also gained him the international renown of a Nobel Prize at 67.

A writer of singular resourcefulness and self-criticism, he ceased to write novels when his imaginative powers flagged (there was, though, one final novel, a good one, published in 1969 after an interval of 15 years), and turned journalist and polemicist. For the last 30 years of his life he was a trenchant critic at large, fashioning weekly articles for the French press on politics, literature and life.

Wittily and often maliciously, he editorialized about whatever and whomever displeased him. Among his more constant targets for many years were those he thought lacking in sufficient understanding of his friend Charles de Gaulle.

In a country where the views of men of letters are taken seriously, Mauriac's "Bloc-Notes," as he called his opinion columns, had an enormous readership. Indeed, he was better known for these in his late years than he was for his novels.

The columns, written in impeccable style, often created shockwaves. Although Mauriac was in general a conservative, he made common cause with those who protested French tortures in Algeria; the death sentences of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, executed in the United States as Soviet spies; the American war in Vietnam; and a long list of similar acts.

Dismays Co-Religionists

It was a measure of his talent and his integrity that he retained the respect of his adversaries however much he may have dismayed them.

Among those often dismayed were his co-religionists. A stanch Roman Catholic, he nonetheless followed an independent secular line. He was, for example, an eloquent opponent of Francisco Franco; a hero to many Catholics. His novels, too, brought slight comfort to conservatives in the church, and some even smelled heresy in them.

Mauriac produced 23 novels, the bulk of them between 1921 and 1941. "Every one," according to Prof. Henri Peyre of Yale, "is a fresh attempt and an adventure into the unknown." They all dealt with some aspect of the problem of evil.

"I was and am worried by the problem of evil and the problem of grace," Mauriac told this reporter, who visited him at his country estate near Bordeaux in the spring of 1967.

Speaking in his characteristically husky voice (the result of the removal of one his vocal cords), Mauriac disputed the notion that he was a Catholic novelist. "I am a novelist who is a Catholic," he insisted. "With the aid of a certain gift for creating atmosphere, I have tried to make the Catholic universe of evil palpable, tangible, odorous. If theologians provided an abstract idea of the sinner, I gave him flesh and blood."

His Themes

Mauriac wrote of such matters as the disintegration of an arranged marriage; of a son distorted by his mother's destructive love; of a bored and suffering wife who tried unsuccessfully to poison her husband; of a father and son who shared a lust for the same woman.

In virtually every instance the sinners were unaware of the gravity of their actions and thoughts; and in virtually every case the sinners received, or seemed about to get, the gift of grace at the last moment.

Mauriac, who wrote with classic stylistic limpidity, had the capacity for making the dark motives and lustful passions of his characters exceedingly real, which prompted his friend André Gide to suggest that his novels connived at the sins they appeared to denounce. But Mauriac, under his patina of gaiety, was an intensely serious and devout man. This was to a large degree the result of his unusual upbringing:

He was born at Bordeaux on Oct. 11, 1885, the youngest of five children of a prosperous and landed middle-class family. One of his three brothers became a physician, one a lawyer and one a priest.

The elder Mauriac, an anticlerical unbeliever, died when François was 18 months old and the boy was reared by his passionately pious mother.

Admirer of Pascal

Liking solitude, he was a meditative youth whose favorite writer was Blaise Pascal, the religious philosopher who pictured human nature in dour terms.

After completing his secondary studies at Bordeaux, the young Mauriac went to Paris to prepare for a career in paleography and medieval archeology. But carrying within him ardent memories of Bordeaux and of the human desires, conflicts and temptations that he had observed, he left school to become a writer.

One of his earliest essays, a defense of Baudelaire's "Les Fleurs du Mal" against Catholic critics, prefigured Mauriac's later individualism in secular matters. Yet, he once said, he belonged to "the race of those who, born into Catholicism, realize on the verge of manhood that they can never break away from it, that they are not free to leave or come back to the fold."

Most critics agree that Mauriac's first masterpiece was "Le Baiser au Lepreux" ("A Kiss for the Leper"). Published in 1922, the novel dealt with the arranged marriage of a hideously ugly but wealthy man to a husky peasant girl. Told with pity and satire, the spare narrative projected its author into the front ranks of French writers.

"In that brief, inhumanly hard novel, all the greatness of Mauriac's art is already fully developed," Prof. Peyre said.

More Masterpieces

In the next 10 years Mauriac produced four other masterpieces, each adding to his fame. He composed them, as he did all his works, first in longhand, then dictating this draft to a secretary and finally revising the typed copy. He divided his time between Paris and Malagar, his family estate overlooking the Garonne outside Bordeaux, where he could write in contemplation and among the people he knew best.

His other novels were "Genitrix" (1923), which told of a maternal love driven to tyrannical excesses; "Le Desert de l'Amour" ("The Desert of Love,") published in 1925, which recounted the dreams of a father and son, each pilgrims in the wasteland of love, for a woman of a certain reputation; "Thérèse Desqueyroux" (1927), whose heroine seeks unsuccessfully to poison her husband; and "Le Noeud de Vipères" ("Viper's Tangle") issued in 1932, in which the theme of passion for money is elaborated. "Viper's Tangle," according to Prof. Peyre, "ranks among the most masterly novels of the century."

One result of these novels was their author's election to the French Academy in 1933. He liked to say that he was chosen because "they believed me fatally ill of a throat cancer," adding:

"They love vacant seats and all the excitement that goes with elections."

Mauriac was on good personal terms with the leading intellectuals of his age, including Gide and Jean-Paul Sartre, with neither of whose philosophies he agreed. Yet when Gide died, Mauriac wrote:

"I don't know whether Gide is in heaven or hell. But wherever he is, it must be very interesting."

As for Sartre, "We got along like a cat and a dog, but he is a very fine man, nonetheless."

It was Sartre who, in the opinion of many critics, pointed out the chief weakness of Mauriac's novels: the lack of freedom of his characters. This element of predetermination led Sartre to say: "God is no artist. Neither is Mauriac."

And Sartre went on: "What he says about his characters is like Holy Writ. He explains them, he classifies them, he condemns them against any appeal. He has the point of view of God Himself."

By the time the Nobel Prize was awarded him in 1952, specifically for his novels, he was primarily a commentator on public affairs. His hero was De Gaulle ("As soon as I knew him I was with him") and his theme was the importance of a French national identity.

Toward the close of his life, with about 100 books to his credit, Mauriac sometimes wondered if he had lived too long. Sitting in his living room at Malagar he confided to a visitor:

"I was brought up and lived in another world. As a child I did not know the cinema or electricity. I knew the old values. This is not my age. I am here as a stranger in this new world of the atomic bomb.

"We live in a polluted world now. It is time for me to go. The future is very, very black because these times sin against nature. Man should turn back to simple values."

Cheap Laser Developed at Bell's Labs

Major Role Envisaged In Communications

MURRAY HILL, N. J., Sept. 1 (UPI).—A low-cost, pocket-sized infrared laser operated on battery power has been developed and may be ready for commercial use within two or three years, a Bell Telephone Laboratories announcement said.

The laser, developed by Bell scientists here, is the first of its kind and may play a significant role in communications, spokesmen for the scientists said.

Bell introduced the new device to the public yesterday at a news conference as reliable and versatile, operable continuously at room temperature on flashlight batteries. A single, high-frequency light beam produced by the laser, the scientists said, could carry hundreds of thousands of telephone calls, television signals or other communication messages at low cost.

Future Use Seen

Although such a capacity is not needed yet, the scientists said, the laser will be useful years from now, when rapid-speed computer conversions are in wider use, when picture phones are installed in great numbers and when all communications needs outpace capabilities.

The laser (acronym for "light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation") is a device that converts electric current into light, then channels that light through a filter (often a ruby) that selects and aligns beams of a uniform wavelength into a high-intensity, unbroken ray of pure light.

This beam of light can be focused on objects of microscopic size and is so powerful it can vaporize a diamond.

Lasers have been used experimentally in brain surgery, to weld detached retinas and, by bouncing them off the moon, to make precise measurements of distance.

Existing lasers are bulky, fragile, short-lived and expensive. Bell's new miniature laser, the company said, when perfected will be as small as a cigarette lighter, capable of lasting a lifetime and cost only a few dollars.

Japan Won't Try Transplant MD

TOKYO, Sept. 1 (AP).—The supreme public prosecutor's office decided yesterday against indicting Japan's first human heart transplant surgeon on a charge that he committed murder in the operation.

A complaint was brought against Dr. Juro Wada by several groups, including doctors who said the transplant was unnecessary. "Because of lack of evidence to support the complaints" the prosecutor dropped the case.

Dr. Wada performed Japan's only heart transplant on Aug. 6, 1968, replacing the defective heart of Nobuo Miyazaki, 18, with one taken from Yoshimasa Yamaguchi, 21, who drowned in an accident. The recipient died 83 days after the operation, but Dr. Wada said the death was not connected with the transplant.

Plastic Heart Ready in Madrid For Placing in Man's Body

MADRID, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Argentine heart surgeon Salvador Liotta disclosed today that a team of scientists is ready in Madrid with a newly designed artificial heart which could be installed permanently in a human patient.

The doctors hope to implant the plastic heart—which has a portable power supply the size of a small suitcase—in a patient before the end of this year. The team will start experiments next month during which it will put the plastic hearts in live calves once a week.

The new project is the work of a team belonging to the Texas Heart Institute at Houston, which has been carrying out most of its research in Madrid this summer under a cooperation agreement between the institute and the Spanish government.

Dr. Liotta and his brother Domingo began research on artificial hearts in 1959 at Cordoba, Argentina, and have been working at the Houston institute with U.S. heart surgeon Denton Cooley.

"My brother Domingo is the designer of the artificial heart, and the model we are using in this new project has been perfected in my laboratory here in Madrid," Dr. Salvador Liotta said.

The portable power supply, which means that a patient would be able "to walk from one place to another carrying his little suitcase," was designed by an American scientist at the Houston center, Dr. Carlos Martin.

Previous artificial hearts have been designed only for interim periods, before transplantation of human hearts. The new project aims at giving a patient a permanent plastic heart for the first time, Dr. Liotta explained.

Advantages of the artificial heart are that it has no rejection problem, no ethical or moral problems, can be made available in unlimited quantities in any size, stored indefinitely, and can be kept on hand at hospitals all over the world, Dr. Liotta said.

He did not give technical details of the portable power supply, but said it weighs about seven or eight pounds.

Victorian Complaint

MELBOURNE, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—The Victoria State Department will prosecute the Australian branch of London-based Penguin Books for publishing the American comic sex novel "Portnoy's Complaint," it announced after police had seized 400 copies of the book. Penguin has printed in Australia 75,000 copies of the novel by Philip Roth to circumvent a government obscenity ban on its import.

India Would End Maharaja Status

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Scores of India's former princely rulers and their princesses watched from public galleries today as Prime Minister Indira Gandhi presented to parliament a controversial bill to stop the use of Maharaja titles and tax-free government payments to them.

Mrs. Gandhi offered discussions on the bill in the House of the People saying the abolition of the privy purses and privileges of the former rulers symbolized "the momentum of social change in the country."

The bill seeks to amend the nation's constitution to do away with the purses and privileges, which include custom-free import of personal goods, free medical treatment in government hospitals, fishing and shooting rights and the maharaja titles.

French Youth Burns Self

JUVISY, France, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—An 18-year-old youth died yesterday after pouring gasoline over his clothes and setting them alight here shouting: "Long live liberty," police reported. More than 20 persons have died by self-immolation in France this year.

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Obituaries

Agnes Meyer, Educator-Newswoman, Dies

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Agnes E. Meyer, 83, pioneer woman journalist, social worker and philanthropist, died today at her country home, Seven Springs Farm, near Mt. Kisco, N.Y.

Mrs. Meyer was the widow of Eugene Meyer, chairman of the board of the Washington Post Co., and mother of Katharine Graham, the present publisher of the Post.

Her own career in journalism began in 1907, after her graduation from Barnard College, when she became the first woman reporter ever hired by the New York Sun.

Encouraged by Dewey

It was at Barnard that she met the philosopher John Dewey. He encouraged her love of freedom and her intuitive drive toward self-development through his teaching that freedom is in reality the power to change one's disposition and character by intelligent choice and discrimination.

Mrs. Meyer retired from active newspaper work after her 1910 marriage to Mr. Meyer, a millionaire investment banker. But in 1933, Mr. Meyer bought The Washington Post and Mrs. Meyer began writing articles for the newspaper on health, education and social problems. Mr. Meyer died in 1959.

In her later years, she took a vigorous interest in politics, public education, social justice and philanthropy.

In 1959, she urged that women of the world convene an all-female peace conference at Geneva to demand that "primitive and predatory males" curb the nuclear arms race.

Wrote Four Books

Mrs. Meyer was the author of four books, "Chinese Painting as Reflected in the Thought and Art of Li Lung-mien," "Journey through Chaos," a report of social conditions in wartime America; "Out of These Roots," her autobiography published in 1953; and "Education for a New Morality," a call for a new approach to education based on the scientific method.

She translated two books by her close friend, Thomas Mann, "The Coming Victory of Democracy," and "Standards and Values."

Her large collection of correspondence with Mann and the French Catholic poet, Paul Claudel, along with copies of their manuscripts that she owned were presented to Yale University in 1957. Both authors wrote to her on the progress of their literary works and their philosophical and political beliefs.

She received appointments to various commissions and delegations by five Presidents, Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson.

Barnard Trustee

Mrs. Meyer served as a trustee of Barnard College, the Library of Congress Trust Board and the Board of Trustees of the District Public Library. She was chairman of the District Auditorium Commission that made initial plans for a concert hall and opera house in Washington's Foggy Bottom. She was a director of U.S. Industries, Inc., established by the International Association of Machinists to ease the impact of automation on displaced workers.

In addition to Mrs. Graham, survivors include a son, Dr. Eugene Meyer 3d of Baltimore, two daughters, Mrs. Pare Lorentz of Armonk, N.Y., and Mrs. William Epstein of Scarsdale, N.Y., 12 grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. Another daughter, Florence Homolka, of Los Angeles, died in 1962.

Byers A. Burlingame

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 1 (NYT).—Byers A. Burlingame, 70, former president of the Studebaker Corp., died Sunday while vacationing at the family cottage at Rondeau Park, Ontario.

Mr. Burlingame was named president of Studebaker, one of the oldest names in the automotive field, in 1963. The company left the automotive field after 64 years in 1966.

Mary (Polly) Randolph

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (WP).—Mary (Polly) Randolph, 91, who served as social secretary for two First Ladies in the White House during the 1930s, died Aug. 24 at a convalescent home.

Miss Randolph was secretary to Mrs. Calvin Coolidge and accompanied her to the White House in 1923 when Mr. Coolidge became President upon the death of Warren G. Harding. There she remained for seven years, also serving Mrs. Herbert Hoover when the Hoovers took over the executive mansion.

Georges Gombault

PARIS, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Veteran French journalist Georges Gombault, 89, died at a clinic yesterday in Evian.

Mr. Gombault, whose son Charles is managing editor of the Paris daily France Soir, was a parliamentary correspondent for 53 years.

In June, 1940, he opposed the armistice with Nazi Germany and went to London where, with a friend, Pierre Comert, and his son Charles, he founded the Free French newspaper France.

Lenin Order for Voronov

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Gennady Voronov, 60, member of the Soviet Politburo and premier of the Russian Federation, was awarded the Order of Lenin yesterday for services to party and state, Tass said.

Bishop Walsh Returns to U.S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (NYT).—Gaunt and shaky after 12 years in jail in China, the Most Rev. James E. Walsh returned to the United States last night and said that his heart "is still in China."

The 79-year-old Roman Catholic bishop, who first went to China as a Maryknoll missioner in 1918, had not been in the United States since 1948. He arrived on a flight from Rome where he had been received by Pope Paul VI.

Bishop Walsh went to the Maryknoll world headquarters and seminary in Westchester County near Ossining, where he had been ordained in 1915. A Maryknoll spokesman said that the bishop would probably remain at the headquarters for about two weeks to rest before going to visit relatives in Maryland.

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Fair Trial

When Ronnie McLucas was found guilty of conspiracy to murder, his attorney commented: "I believe they gave a black revolutionary a fair trial." This will doubtless be disputed by the Black Panthers and their white allies, but it seems amply justified by the facts. It is also an implied but quite pointed rebuke to those who, in the turmoil that preceded the opening of the case, doubted whether such a fair trial was possible for a black revolutionary anywhere in the United States.

Indeed, quite apart from the conduct of the trial itself, the atmosphere surrounding it was not vindictive, despite gruesome testimony to the torture and murder of Laex Rackley, himself a Black Panther. Whatever extra-judicial manifestations there were came from those who exchanged cries of "Power to the people" with the defendant in the courtroom, and paraded outside with placards denouncing the trial as a "racist frame-up."

There are other trials to follow this in the Rackley case, trials whose implications are more serious in that the prosecution will seek to involve leaders of the Black Panther movement in the conspiracy. Tensions may well mount again. But the simplistic cry of "Free the Black Panthers" which enlisted so much emotional sympathy among white radicals has been demonstrated to be a slogan that is valid only in a truly revolutionary context.

That is to say, murder has been done, and there is at least a prima facie case that it was committed as an act of political discipline, wholly outside the law. The state, and the society it represents, has an obligation to determine who was responsible for that act. To demand anything else is to call upon society to abdicate its responsibility.

The McLucas trial showed that society could discharge its obligation with fairness and discrimination: McLucas, after prolonged and earnest deliberation by the jury, was acquitted of three of the charges against him. There is no reason to assume that succeeding trials in the case will be conducted less responsibly; unhappily, there is also no reason to hope that the supporters of the accused will be any more responsible.

In the United States, the expression of revolutionary opinions is free. The commission of revolutionary acts is subject to lawful restraint and, if necessary, punishment. Both of the conditions have to be maintained in a free society—or it will no longer be free. Laex Rackley found that out, painfully and fatally. It would be well if all Americans who respond facilely to such slogans as "Power to the people" should ask themselves: "What people? How many of them? Power to do what—and how?"

Mr. Agnew 'Shows the Flag'

In recent decades vice-presidential travel abroad has often been the diplomatic equivalent of "showing the flag." It has served to reassert American interest in a threatened area or to reassure client states at a nervous moment. But sometimes its purposes have been much more political than diplomatic.

Spiro Agnew's six-day caravan through Asia to re-explain the Nixon doctrine conformed to this pattern. It may have done more to confuse than to clarify American intentions in the Far East, but it did launch the Vice-President on this fall's electioneering in a cloud of headlines, all designed to lend a patina of authenticity to the evidences of administration "success" Mr. Agnew went to Asia to find.

In Seoul, hours of "hard bargaining" between the Vice-President and President Park of South Korea failed to produce a communiqué on the linkage between American funds for modernization of the Korean Army and the withdrawal of American troops. Mr. Agnew's own statement that plans to withdraw 20,000 troops this year represented only a first step toward withdrawal of all 64,000 American troops in, perhaps, five years brought a White House disclaimer. "At this time there are no plans or intentions to draw down additional forces," said a presidential spokesman.

Only a few days before the Agnew trip began, a high White House official said a careful study had convinced the administration that a modernized South Korean Army, backed up by the United States forces left after the planned withdrawal of 20,000 men, would be capable of repelling any threat short of a full-scale joint assault by North Korea and Communist China. The American message to South Korea, as defined by this White House official, was that removing the 20,000 Americans now would make it easier to induce Congress to keep the remaining American troops in Korea. All that was left of that message after the Agnew visit was a smoke bank.

The smoke was just as thick over Cambodia as the Vice-President explained and re-explained what administration policy was in that battleground. His initial statement that it would be "impossible" to withdraw all American combat forces from Vietnam if the Lon Nol government fell to the Communists underwent dilution after dilution. In the end, Mr. Agnew explained that what he meant all along was the timetables for Vietnam withdrawal "might not be as ambitious" as the administration would like if the Communists prevailed in Cambodia.

Now that the Vice-President is on his way home, the White House professes pleasure at his performance abroad. That gratification may be based on something more than is currently in the record. Otherwise, the diplomatic dividends seem decidedly marginal, as against those connected with Mr. Agnew's stumping for Republican candidates this fall.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Soviet-American Cooperation

. . The Middle East is only the most urgent example of a principle which has a worldwide significance: That a stable international order requires as its basis an understanding between the two super-powers. The balance of power between them has partially stabilized their own direct relationship but it is not enough. They must move toward active cooperation to prevent or limit all wars if the dangers of an accidental nuclear conflict are to be avoided. . .

—From the Observer (London).

* * *

Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, brings words of moderation to bear on the Middle East situation.

It is reassuring that he describes the cease-fire plan as a chance of approaching a settlement "from a position of realism and responsibility." He aids the forces of peace in this.

Similarly, Mr. Richard Nixon, the U.S. President, is entitled to world thanks for the patient part he has played in working to defuse the most explosive problem of our time.

That America and Russia, deliberately shedding the histrionics of propaganda, have succeeded in bringing the Israelis and the Arabs to the conference chamber is a triumph for the traditional techniques of secret diplomacy.

—From the Daily Express (London).

Unfettered Fedayeen

All the signs are that Hussein and Nasser have decided to initiate a campaign of limitation using political, policing and occasionally military methods rather than to go all-out to annihilate the guerrillas. After all, there is no hurry about disarming the fedayeen, for the peace talks in New York are only just beginning and for the time being they look more like failing than being a quick success.

Not until there are definite signs of results will there be any urgency about curbing the guerrillas' activities. Until then, the two heads of state will probably aim more at damping down polemics against peaceful solution as far as possible and seeking allies among moderate Palestinians by promising them representation at the talks.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

Russia and West Germany

Russia, to achieve an unprecedented arms and space expenditure and to finance foreign interventions, has not only kept her people short of food but has starved her economy of technology, experts and capital.

Having got a grossly one-sided political treaty out of Mr. Brandt, she is now giving him the privilege of making good the defects in her economy due to militarism, imperialism and the repressive and inefficient Communist system. This is misdirected development aid with a vengeance.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 2, 1895

PARIS—The proceedings of the Trades Union Congress, which opens today at Cardiff, will be watched with interest far beyond the British Isles, for it will be the first time that Social "Collectivism" has been able to assert itself officially in connection with English trade union matters. Hitherto the English trade unions have been staunch champions of that individualism which is at the base of every English form of social and political development.

Fifty Years Ago

September 2, 1920

PARIS—A spirit of exuberance marked the celebration of the Woman Suffrage victory in the United States at the dinner held here last night at the American Women's Club in the Hotel Petrograd. Mrs. Marion Parkhurst of New York presided, and some forty women, representing as many States, were present. The delegates from Wyoming and Tennessee were loudly applauded, as being representatives of the 1st and 36th State to give women the right to vote.

'Conservation May Go Over Big in America—But What the Hell Do the Geeks Know About Environment?'

New Phase in the Paris Talks

By Anatole Shub

PARIS—How to arrange the political future of South Vietnam appears to be emerging as the key issue in the new phase of the Paris peace talks, involving top-flight American and North Vietnamese negotiators as well as increasing diplomatic activity on the fringes of the deadlocked peace conference.

David Bruce, the new chief U.S. negotiator, arrived here four weeks ago, while Hanoi's Minister of State Xuan Thuy returned last Wednesday. They will hold their first publicly acknowledged meeting Thursday at the 82d formal conference session. Both sides firmly decline all comment on secret talks.

Furthermore, a key South Vietnamese political figure unexpectedly arrived in Paris Tuesday morning, charged with what he described as "a special mission of military interest." He is former general Tran Van Don, retiring chairman of the South Vietnamese Senate Defense Committee and a close associate of Gen. Duong Van "Big" Minh, who has often figured in speculation over a possible "peace government" in Saigon.

Sen. Don said on arrival that he would meet Wednesday with the Saigon delegation to the peace talks, and would remain in Paris "some time" before going via London to the opening of the UN General Assembly in New York, and then to Washington.

Meanwhile, French President Pompidou Tuesday afternoon conferred with René Servoise, France's delegate general in North Vietnam, whose recall from Hanoi had not been previously announced. French diplomats have been active in attempting to promote a neutralist regime in Saigon.

These and other developments appeared to indicate that South Vietnam's political future is becoming the crux of serious negotiations. The question of U.S. military withdrawal, which was equally controversial in the secret talks between U.S. and North Vietnamese negotiators last year, now appears relegated to a secondary role.

This change in emphasis is largely a result of the Nixon administration's "Vietnamization" program, under which U.S. troops are being gradually withdrawn without—thus far—any known quid pro quo from Hanoi or dramatic change on the battlefields.

The North Vietnamese have always insisted that a "correct" political solution in South Vietnam was the precondition for any serious bargaining over the details of mutual troop withdrawals. In effect, Hanoi is asking the United States to change the government in Saigon. Publicly, the demand is for a new "peace cabinet" dedicated to "peace, independence and neutrality," a cabinet which would then negotiate formation of a "provisional coalition government" with the South Vietnamese Communist National Liberation Front.

The United States for its part has often publicly declared that it would not "impose" a change of government in Saigon, and that any change there should be determined by the various South Vietnamese themselves—including President Thieu's representatives, the NLF and perhaps other, presumably neutralist-inclined, groups.

The deadlock of the Paris conference was largely a result of the irreconcilability of these two public positions.

Private Posture

The private positions of both the United States and Hanoi, during secret talks in early 1969, were somewhat more flexible than their public statements. What Ambassador Bruce and Minister Xuan Thuy will be exploring, therefore, is whether in the changed conditions of autumn 1970 the gap may somehow be bridged, and compromise formulas evolved which might be acceptable to both Saigon and the NLF.

South Vietnamese neutralists, French diplomats and others have suggested that a "broadening" of the Saigon government, even if Gen. Thieu remains president, might satisfy Hanoi's demand for a "peace cabinet." Others have suggested that the vehicle for a political compromise might be the South Vietnamese presidential election scheduled for the fall of 1971, in which a neutralist regime might emerge. During the 19 months of the Paris peace conference, there have also been numerous suggestions of "mixed commissions" to supervise elections in South Vietnam—commissions which might or might not acquire some measure of de facto governmental authority.

Hanoi's formal reaction to these and other compromise proposals has yet to become clear, although Mme. Nguyen Thi Binh, foreign minister of the NLF's "provisional government," indicated here earlier that a Saigon regime led by such figures as Gen. "Big" Minh and Tran Van Don would qualify as a "peace cabinet."

Key Question

Conference observers believe, however, that the key question is whether Hanoi—whatever it thinks of Thieu, or other Saigon personalities—is prepared to accept the basic political structure of the South Vietnamese Republic and permit (or persuade) the NLF to work within it: through elections, a free press, in parliament, etc.

Ambassador Bruce is therefore considered likely to attempt to persuade Xuan Thuy that the Communists' own interests might well be better served if Hanoi accepted the basic South Vietnamese structure now rather than later, when U.S. political leverage on President Thieu will be progressively reduced by the continuing reduction of the U.S. military presence. Conference observers recognize that Hanoi's reaction to this line of argument will be determined by its own view of how favorable the political-military situation in South Vietnam might be after massive U.S. withdrawals.

Observers emphasize, however, that the question of political structure—that is, the basic legitimacy of South Vietnamese political institutions—is paramount. In comparison, the role of individual personalities is not considered decisive. Nor are such current apparent obstacles as the clause in the South Vietnamese Constitution prohibiting a Communist party.

President Nixon and others have often stated that the United States would have no objection to the NLF participating in free South Vietnamese elections, winning parliamentary seats, or even entering the government as a result of such elections. However, both U.S. and South Vietnamese sources here say that one of the problems now is that Hanoi recognizes the NLF to represent only a minority segment of opinion in South Vietnam. One Saigon representative here has even raised the possibility that his government might have to cooperate in rigging elections to enable the Communists to make a sufficiently respectable showing.

However ludicrous this possibility may seem, Hanoi apparently continues to insist that the United States cooperate in bilaterally predetermining the shape of a new South Vietnamese government. On the other hand, Ambassador Bruce, on the basis of his long experience as a U.S. envoy in London, Paris, Bonn and elsewhere, is believed to feel that U.S. intervention in the domestic politics of other countries has usually been counterproductive—with all parties ultimately resenting U.S. interference, and ending in any case by resolving their problems among themselves. Therefore, conference observers believe that Xuan Thuy will be told that, while the bilateral talks with Bruce can explore the possibilities for a compromise political solution, significant decisions can only ultimately be taken as a result of discussions among the contending Vietnamese parties.

Thus far, there has been no clear evidence of Communist willingness to negotiate seriously with Saigon's representatives—either directly, or by transforming the weekly formal four-sided conference into a serious negotiating forum, rather than a propaganda arena. Nevertheless, the Vietnamese adversaries have maintained informal contacts through such intermediaries as French diplomats and neutralist figures among the large Vietnamese community in Paris.

One of the primary objects of Bruce's conversations with Xuan Thuy appears to be to find out whether Hanoi is now ready to talk directly with Saigon envoys, openly or privately. The presence here of Tran Van Don may well furnish an indication of whether, in fact, the Communists are ready at this stage to talk with any non-Communist South Vietnamese.

It appears too early to tell how negotiating prospects will be affected by last Sunday's partial senatorial elections in South Vietnam, in which the peace-minded An Quang Buddhist movement made a strong showing. Conceivably, this might help induce President Thieu to broaden his government. Almost certainly, the results will be cited here in further support of Ambassador Bruce's arguments that the Communists would have more to gain by participating legally in South Vietnamese political life from the inside than by continuing the war.

Moscow's New Mood

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW (NYT)—After two years of caution mixed with hostility, Soviet leaders have altered their foreign-policy emphasis and are again stressing the advantages of peaceful coexistence with the capitalist world.

At the same time Moscow appears to be adopting a softer attitude toward Communist China, or at least one involving less invective. Those tactical moves in foreign policy have had a cumulative effect on the mood in the Soviet capital in recent weeks. Officials are somewhat more relaxed among foreigners, and diplomats argue among themselves over the motives behind the "atmospherics."

The Russians, in essence, have begun another "peace offensive" that may see a visit to the United Nations in October by Premier Alexei N. Kosygin.

In New York, Mr. Kosygin would undoubtedly make a major speech on the Soviet Union's desire for world peace, for a détente in Europe and Asia, and for a settlement in the Middle East. He would probably hold a series of well-publicized meetings with President Nixon and other government heads assembled for the 25th anniversary of the United Nations Charter.

Part of the reason for the changed mood, and for the rather innocuous articles in the Soviet press about the West and about China these days, can be explained by what the Soviet leaders call "the realities." Things are going very well for Moscow in foreign-policy matters—that is the reality.

The West Germans, in a treaty signed here Aug. 12, gave the Russians what they wanted politically from the leading Western power on the Continent—recognition of the status quo in Europe, and implicit, if not legal, recognition of East Germany's sovereignty.

Help From Bonn

Bonn may also provide some needed economic help, particularly if Daimler-Benz succeeds in establishing a consortium to build the world's largest truck factory here.

The Chinese, who were clearly worrying the Soviet leaders last year, have retreated from provocative border actions for more than a year.

Czechoslovakia has been "normalized" and problems with Romania have been smoothed over. Assured of predominance in Eastern Europe, Moscow can be somewhat indulgent and endorse more direct ties between East and West.

Most important, the Russians now seem confident about the arrangement of a Middle East settlement that will meet the minimum demand of the Arabs: complete Israeli withdrawal from all territory occupied in the 1967 war.

Aside from these "realities," it seems clear that Moscow finds the conciliatory posture much more profitable than a hostile posture. Soviet strategic goals cannot be achieved by force; in fact, tension only works against Soviet interests.

Consistent Policy

The policy, in the opinion of many Westerners here, has remained strikingly consistent. It includes bringing subtle pressure on the countries of Western Europe to give the Soviet Union a greater role in European affairs. It includes a Middle Eastern situation in which the Russians remain as the principal backer and chief foreign influence in the Arab world.

A settlement with China and the eventual disengagement of the U.S. from Southeast Asia are also sought.

Soviet policy toward the U.S. is beset by certain contradictions. Because it is the main source of technological knowledge and the only country that can seriously threaten the security of the Soviet Union, relations with Washington are likely to remain businesslike and, at times, even cordial.

But the United States has also been the chief barrier to Soviet dominance in the world. Crucial to the Kremlin is the fact that the United States is the chief exponent of the anti-Communist ideology.

The policy of party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev and his colleagues has clearly been aimed at encouraging forces that would diminish American influence in the world arena and would portray Washington as the war capital and Moscow as the peace capital.

Russia's Base In the East

By Stanley Karnow

ALMA ATA—Set against a landscape of towering snow-capped peaks, this handsome city is a good place to observe one of the most sensitive sectors of Central Asia—the frontier area between Soviet Kazakhstan and China's Sinkiang Province.

For this area, once on the ancient trade route that linked China with the Near East and Europe, has been of almost strategic significance to the Russians in their dispute with Peking. And, barring an unlikely settlement of that dispute, it is bound to be crucial for years to come.

It has long served the Russians as a base in their repeated attempts throughout history to dominate the Central Asian heartland, a mission that Moscow's rulers from Czarist days have considered their manifest destiny.

It adjoins a region of China peopled by Uighurs, Kazakhs and other Moslem minorities who have frequently shown themselves receptive to Soviet blandishments in their efforts to resist Chinese cultural assimilation.

It is within reach of the Chinese nuclear and missile-testing grounds at Lop Nor, an irresistible target for a preemptive strike should their quarrel with Peking tempt the Russians to take real action.

It flanks a remote part of China that, because of poor communications, Peking would find enormously difficult to man and supply in the event of a shooting war with the Soviet Union.

The Clashes

From April through August of last year, the Russians appear to have taken the initiative in staging a series of clashes with the Chinese at several key points along the Sinkiang border.

The purpose of these clashes was evidently to retaliate for incidents started by the Chinese at the far eastern end of the Sino-Soviet frontier and, at the same time, to dramatize to Peking that Sinkiang is extremely vulnerable to Russian attack.

Though the actual fighting has abated since then, the Kremlin has gone ahead with the creation here in Alma Ata of headquarters for a new "Central Asian Military District" under Gen. Nikolai Lyashchenko.

The obvious function of this new regional establishment is to control the growing number of troops that have been moved into Kazakhstan, Kirghizia and Tadzhikistan, the three Soviet republics bordering on Sinkiang.

According to Western estimates, Moscow has roughly 300,000 regular troops deployed in an arc around Sinkiang. Chinese strength on the other side consists of four divisions—about 50,000 men—in addition to special frontier and militia units of doubtful ability.

Chinese Strategy

Should war erupt in this vicinity, Chinese strategy would presumably be to retreat before the Soviet forces and harass them with guerrilla tactics in the huge, rugged Sinkiang wasteland.

The Russians, fully aware that such a struggle would be long and costly, are apparently trying instead to subvert Peking's authority in Sinkiang by encouraging the five million Uighurs and two million Kazakhs in the area to oppose their Chinese overlords.

Back in 1962, when the schism between Moscow and Peking was beginning to widen, Russian agents then operating in Sinkiang incited 60,000 Moslems to flee into the Soviet Union. Chinese efforts to halt that exodus led to open revolts in some Sinkiang cities.

Since then, employing those refugees as propagandists, two radio stations located here have been beaming broadcasts to Sinkiang designed to stir up Moslem hatred for the Chinese.

These broadcasts stress the theme that Peking is seeking to obliterate Moslem customs and religion. This is somewhat ironic, since Soviet pressure has virtually eliminated Islamic observance here in Alma Ata, formerly an important Moslem center.

It is probable, too, that Soviet Army elements close to the border are aiding Uighur, Kazakh and other Moslem guerrilla bands that are skirmishing against the Chinese inside Sinkiang. These bands, which wander through the mountains, broadcast intermittently from a mobile radio station that calls itself "The Voice of the Partisans."

Though unwilling to disclose the extent of Soviet assistance to these guerrillas, an official here said: "It is only natural that those inside China who are suffering should look to their friends for help."

As in the Far Eastern reaches of their common border, then, the Russians and Chinese here are locked in a situation that is neither war nor peace but remains nevertheless potentially explosive.

Letters

The Doldrums

The Herald Tribune is in the August-in-Paris doldrums. The 29/30 Aug. issue of reporting non-events starts off innocently enough on Page 1 with "No Troops for Cambodia" and "No Interest in South Vietnamese Elections." On Page 2, Jarring doesn't see either Arabs or Israelis. (8 inches), and Bruce doesn't see Xuan Thuy (30 inches!), and on Page 3 two insurance companies do not sell insurance. On Page 5, Agnetha of Naples does not ride again, and on Page 7 Spanish is not spoken in Venice. On Page 9, Nobody made a profit, and on Page 18, Albania does not play Israel.

I hope your staff gets back to work soon.

MONTE BOSSI, jr.

Chambery, Switzerland.

Dissenter

I am a young woman, born American, and I never knew how badly treated I was until the women's rights militants back home brought it to my attention. I suppose I should feel grateful, for they are battling, it seems, to give me the 'right' to have abortions! After all, it would be a great bother to have a lot of pregnant women in the foxholes and on the front lines when girls win the glorious privilege of being drafted—unless, of course, the militants figure out a way to have the men stay home and have the babies.

If allowed to in their brave new universe, I'll continue to prefer love to hate, responsibility to whining, consideration earned to that legislated . . . and I confess I'm antediluvian enough to want my son to grow up a man. I'd rather like to support the idea of equal pay for equal work, and the concept of equal opportunity, but in that company of destructive females? Impossible.

KATHY McCORQUODALE

Paris.

Female Manifesto

Bravo to the women of America. Unite. You have nothing to lose but yours bras—and your femininity.

LUCIE SANDERS.

Paris.

Water, Water

The news about mercury, lead, zinc, etc., pollution of the world's lakes and rivers is enough to drive one to drink. And not water, of course.

DAN EMMETT.

Ibiza, Spain.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

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Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e. Tel.: 225-28-90. Telex 28.060 Herald, Paris; Cables: Herald, Paris.

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Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Subscription	3 mos	6 mos	12 mos
Algeria (air) ....J	16.00	28.50	56.00
Austria (air)....Sch.	450.00	800.00	1536.00
Belgium ..... B.Fr	775.00	1450.00	2750.00
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هكذا من الأصل

The Art of Publishing In Italy

By Marika Aba

ROME.—Adeline (Pupi) Tattoli, the Hugh Hefner of Italy, is a blonde mother of three, who, well coiffed, perfectly made up, dressed in a designer's pants-suit, presides over the complicated existence of Men, Playmen and a handful of other sexy publications that regularly shake up the local courts and the readers.

"All this fuss is so ridiculous! Business is business," she says in a very husky, very sexy, very non-businesslike voice. "I am a publisher, and whether I publish Playmen or a cookbook it is the same." Not quite. For one thing, both Men (a weekly) and Playmen (a glossy monthly) are regularly and automatically confiscated by the police.

"Well, let us see, Men has been in circulation for three years and has had over 300 trials for obscenity (always resolved) and Playmen has had only 36 court appearances (also resolved). We don't quite know the real potential of either magazine; they only live two or three days at the vendors."

Mrs. Tattoli sighs sadly and resolves mainly for self-encouragement. "Of course, we are still doing quite well."

While Men is designed for the mass audience, Playmen is very much the format of you know which magazine in America: it has two top Italian and international writers, three photographers, one philosopher and four artists as contributors. Forty people work in the huge offices of Tattoli Editrice, plus three lawyers who are on a year-around permanent retainer.

Confiscated

Both Playmen and Men are confiscated by the police on charges under Code numbers 528 and 725, one against obscenity, the other, offence against public morals. The latter charge carries a fine but the former can result in a six-year jail sentence.

The mechanics of confiscation are fascinating. Although Playmen, for example, is printed in Milan (out of respect to the Vatican) and is subject to the judgment of the local magistrates court of Milan, it can be and is charged with offenses of obscenity by any one of 153 judges scattered round the various regions of Italy.

"Certain zones file automatically," says Luciano Oppo, editor of Playmen. "Once, out of curiosity, we did an experiment: After preparing the magazine and sending it to the competent judge, as we always do, who OK'd, with minor changes, the content, we sent telegrams to all the 153 judges, telling them that the competent judge in Milan judged the issue not obscene. It was denounced and confiscated just the same."

Adeline Tattoli, head of publishing empire.

Until recently, there was the problem of what to do with the offending material. "It used to be rather funny," said Mrs. Tattoli. "Each time the police used to confiscate all the unsold issues at the newsstands. Since, according to law, they could not dispose of the offending evidence until time came for trial (many, many months ahead), they had to look for warehouses to store the magazines. After a while they ran out of police warehouses and we found ourselves being asked by the police to please keep custody of the proof against us until the trial came up."

"Pazienza," said the publisher with a typical Italian gesture. "Things have changed now. They are only confiscating three issues for material evidence."

The magazine Men is not too expensive, but Playmen costs 700 lire (just over $1) an issue, which puts it among the highest priced domestic magazines in Italy. The readers are "men, of course," says Mrs. Tattoli. University graduates, upper middle class. Lately women have been taking it up. Playmen used to be hidden. Not anymore.

Big Success

Adeline Tattoli started her career as a publisher in 1965 when she founded, together with her estranged husband, the first magazine for the young, called Big. It was an enormous success, both financially and as an idea. In 1969 Big was sold, at a profit, to a huge Italian publishing house. Men was started in 1966 and Playmen in 1967. "Forty-nine other so-called sexy-magazines came after us. It was really a terrible mess. But sooner or later almost all of them disappeared."

Mrs. Tattoli keeps long hours and a strict reign over her empire. "One has to. The business principles, as I said before, are the same. One must be present at all decisions, one must be in control of things or it collapses. Of course, I leave the daily decisions to the editorial staff without ever interfering. However, when something goes wrong, I want to know why. I keep a finger in everything around here. This means long hours, but I enjoy it."

And the woman Adeline Tattoli? She gives a huge smile. "I am basically an old-fashioned woman with certain principles that women have in Italy, and ones that change very slowly around here. I still put my being a woman, a mother, ahead of everything else."

Mrs. Tattoli lives in a lovely home on the famous Via Anrelia with her three children and a well-trained household staff. "Of course, I manage all the daily arrangements around our home, from the menu to supervising the children's homework." She has two boys, 12 and 14, and a daughter, 8 1/2. "I was brought up in a very strict southern Italian home, and I believe in certain things that have eternal values. I told you I am old-fashioned."

FRANCE

Paris Theater Season Off to Head Start

By Thomas Quino Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The curtain is about to rise on the new theater season in Paris, which is off to a relatively early start. September is usually a warm-up period with the successes of the previous semester reopening to test anew their box office magic. But this year there will be many new plays, a fair share of them by eminent native authors. Among the established Gallic dramatists who will represented by new works are Marcel Achard, Jean Anouilh, Eugène Ionesco, André Roussin, François Billetdoux, Françoise Sagan, Françoise Dorin, Marc-Gilbert Sauvajon, Robert Thomas, Romain Weingarten, Francis Veber and Jean Poiret.

Marcel Achard's latest is "Eva ou L'Amour Est un Casse-Gueule." "David Bruce has given me the best English translation of the title," reports the Academician Achard, "Eva or Love Is Murder." As might be suspected, the play deals ironically with love. It contains no murder—only a near murder. It will replace the French adaptation of the English farce "There's a Girl in My Soup" at the Théâtre de la Madeleine.

The 1970-71 season begins officially on Sept. 8, with the première at the Théâtre Edouard VII of Robert Thomas's detective play, "Double-Jeu." Francis Veber's comedy, "Le Contrat," with Raymond Gérome and Jean Le Poulain will open at the Théâtre Gymnase-Marie Bell the following evening and Marc-Gilbert Sauvajon's "Une Poignée d'Orties" (A Handful of Nettles) will arrive at the Michodière, Sept. 10.

Anouilh

Jean Anouilh has two plays on the Parisian boards at the moment, both holdovers from last season, "Cher Antoine" at the Comédie des Champs-Elysées and "Les Poissons Rouges" at the Théâtre de l'Œuvre. Both are concerned with the private life of a playwright. His new play—"Le Théâtre ou La Vie Comme Elle Est"—will have an actor-manager as central figure. As a young man, Anouilh served as Jouvet's play reader. The relations between the two were strained as the famous actor was not impressed with the budding dramatist's first plays—or, indeed, later, with any of his plays. It has been whispered that Anouilh has now taken his belated revenge, but this did not occur to me when I read the script. It is a bitter comedy of theater life and betrayal in the familiar Anouilh manner. François Perier will star.

Keystone.

Jean Anouilh
. . three plays

AFP.

Engène Ionesco
. . after Germany

Françoise Dorin, who has written three hits in a row—"Comme un Théâtre," "La Facture" and "Un Sale Egoïste"—will have a new comedy, "Les Bons Hommes," starring Edwige Feuillère, at the Palais-Royal in late September.

Ionesco's "Jeux de Massacre," which had its world première in Germany last March, will come to the Théâtre Montparnasse-Gaston Baty on Sept. 17. Françoise Sagan's new play, "Piano sur L'Herbe," is in rehearsal under the direction of André Barsacq at the Théâtre de l'Atelier; Jean Poiret's farce, "Douce-Amer," is due at the Théâtre de la Renaissance, with Nicole Courcel; and Billetdoux's first play in some seasons—bearing the strange label "Rintru-La-Trou-Tar-Hin"—will be seen at the Théâtre de la Ville.

The Théâtre de la Ville will also revive Giraudoux's "La Guerre de Troie n'Aura Pas Lieu." And at the Comédie-Française, Robert Hirsch will play in a new production of Molière's "Georges Dandin"—in which tha much employed word, still ever certain of a laugh, "cocu" was introduced to the French stage. The production will be directed by Jean-Paul Roussillon.

From Abroad

French dramatists are dominating the Parisian theater this season, but there will also be several important modern plays from abroad.

Michel Vitold is reviving Chekhov's "Ivanoff" at the Athénée. "Hadrian VII," the London success based on Baron Corvo's fantastic novel about a Chelsea scribbler who is elected pope, will be staged by Raymond Rouleau at the Théâtre de Paris with Claude Rich as the miraculously elevated author. Eric Kahn has adapted Edward Bond's historic nightmare, "Early Mornings," in which Queen Victoria is shown as possessing sapphic tendencies and Edward VII as a cannibal for performance at the Théâtre National Populaire.

Jean Danet's Les Tréteaux de France will play—probably indoors at the Théâtre de Lutèce—Arthur Miller's "Death of a Salesman," with Claude Dauphin as the weary commercial traveler. This troupe tours the country, setting up tents for performances in the circus fashion. It will take the Miller drama on tour before coming to Paris in November.

"Pourquoi m'Avez-Vous Posée sur le Palier"—from the English play by Peter Scott—will soon tenant the Théâtre Saint-Georges. Leonard Gershe's "Butterflies Are Free," Robert Anderson's "You Know I Can't Hear You When the Water's Running" and the London mystery thriller "Sleuth" are scheduled for Parisian presentation later in the season. The American musical "Sweet Charity," in French translation, will be at the Gaité-Lyrique.

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The Character of Edinburgh

By Clive Barnes

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Sept. 1 (NYT).—As a festival center, Edinburgh has over the years learned how to make the least of its disadvantage. It has no opera house and the acoustics of its main concert hall are blurred. It lacks theaters and hotels—a new motel sponsored by an oil company on the outskirts of the town is the first new hotel to be built in Edinburgh since the war. And looking around the town you will wonder whether your informant meant World War II, World War I or the Boer War.

Only a John Knox could approve of the Calvinist rigors of an Edinburgh Sunday, and while the licensing laws tend to make eating and drinking into a party game, good restaurants in Edinburgh are as rare as tuneful bagpipes. The principal hotel and restaurant guide to the British Isles finds no three-star restaurant in Edinburgh, no two-star restaurant and one, very solitary and rather crowded, one-star restaurant. A gourmet's paradise Edinburgh is not. And the weather can most generously be characterized as uncertain.

Why then does the Edinburgh Festival remain successful and one of the two or three most rewarding of all European festivals? Partly, I suppose, due to the smoky, granite grandeur of Edinburgh itself. It is a city of enormous character. There is also the warmth of the Edinburgh people to be considered. And finally there is the quality and diversity of the festival itself.

One of the principal dramatic visitors to this festival has been the National Theater of the German Democratic Republic from East Berlin in their version of Aristophanes's "Peace." It is a play that—perhaps for sadly obvious reasons—is receiving a great deal of attention these days, and only recently it provided in New York the basis for an off-Broadway musical.

Strong Troupe

The German company is obviously a strong and well-trained troupe, although on this evidence perhaps less impressive than its principal East German rival, the Berliner Ensemble. The troupe in Edinburgh, known as the Deutsches Theater, is the older of the two. It was founded in 1883 and had its great period of glory during the first three decades or so of this century, when it was under the direction of Max Reinhardt.

The trouble with "Peace" is the play itself. In a sense it may well be the most "contemporary" of plays by Aristophanes but this does not make it the best. It is a cumbersome allegory, laced with a whole garbage pail of scatological humor and satirical references to gods who have passed out of even the credence of superstition and therefore are beyond the reach of satire.

The staging by Benno Besson is jolly and enthusiastic. Fred Duren as the fly-blown humanist hero, Trylogaios, who brings Peace from Olympus is amusing and resourceful and the rest of the large cast cavort with style and vigor.

The music, by Andre Asriel, is in a minor-Weill mode but remains one of the attractions of the piece.

In addition to the festival events proper, there are also happenings on what is known as the Festival Fringe. There are innumerable plays, operas and concerts given in church halls, lofts, basements and attics during the festival. One estimate is that this year there are more than 1,000 amateur actors showing off on the fringe.

One Edinburgh company, certainly not amateur but equally certainly on the fringe, is the Traverse Theater Club, Edinburgh's own theater. This is one of the most interesting and imaginative theaters in Britain, intensely productive and grimly maintaining the live theater in Edinburgh during those lean 49 weeks of the year when the festival is departed.

Lukacs Wins Prize

FRANKFURT, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Georg Lukacs of Hungary, considered one of the Communist world's top Marxist philosophers, has been awarded the 50,000 mark ($13,600) Goethe Prize—West Germany's highest literary award. Mr. Lukacs, 85, was represented at ceremonies Friday by his protege, Dr. Ferenc Toekel, director of the Budapest university philosophical institute.

Out-of-Bounds People-to-People Program

U.S. Therapy for Handicapped Italians

By Naomi Barry

PORTO SANTO STEFANO, Italy, Sept. 1.—Nearly every little girl dreams of being a ballet dancer.

Rosetta took a classic pose, arching arms over head. Except the left arm did not respond and she couldn't raise it higher than the shoulder. However, with the good arm she slowly lifted it into position, and flashed a dazzling ballerina smile at the audience gathered in the living room of the seaside villa.

The local *marchese* and her friends, for whom the party was being given, dropped a collective tear and applauded. Then a youngster with a club foot sat down at the drums and beat them the way Carol Robinson had taught him.

It was only after Carol Robinson, an American physiotherapist, came to Santo Stefano on a vacation that anyone realized there were as many as 31 handicapped children in the region (spastics, old polio cases, congenital deformities).

The Start

Blonde, blue-eyed Carol—a 5-foot 9-inch curve and most of it leg—was on the beach when she noticed an old man with his spastic grandchild. Carol started the conversation. The old man shook his head in disbelief and trailed out words about the sadness of destiny.

Carol Robinson, la straniera, whose vacation "hobby" led to classes for 31 handicapped children.

Nonetheless, the news raced around Santo Stefano about *la straniera* and the things she had said. The phone began to ring, knocks came to the door. What happened next was not exactly orthodox. But Carol doesn't know how to say no to a loving parent who suddenly discovers a little help might be available. Besides, she is not that crazy about vacations, anyway.

So she did a little bit of therapy as "a hobby" and threw in some ballet and tap dancing for fun. The result was that a handful of overlooked children made considerable progress (although there might have been more if treatment had come earlier) and a few shy, withdrawn personalities began to blossom. It was a sort of out-of-bounds "people to people" program.

For the Italian youngsters, Carol was fascinating fun. She had been a sprint champion. She had also studied ballet and tap dancing. Her group used to entertain in veterans' hospitals. Those volunteer shows in the hospitals determined her to take a degree in physical therapy at the University of Minnesota. At 21, she was named a teaching assistant at the New York University Medical School, a job she held for three years. There were snapshots of Carol with the Kennedys on Cape Cod.

With WHO

Santo Stefano was a "rest interlude" after eight months in Nigeria under the auspices of WHO to help the local doctors set up a school of physiotherapy.

"African children are so lovable, warm and responsive. Probably because they have so much faith in you. The local doctors were marvelously well-trained, mostly in England and Scotland. They worked such long and hard hours under most difficult conditions. I have known wonderful doctors in Europe and America, but I sometimes wonder how they would react under such adverse conditions."

Carol currently is working as a technical officer of WHO, surveying Italian possibilities for physiotherapy schools. She flies to a different city each week. Pulchritude and competence have given her tremendous advance publicity in medical circles up and down the peninsula. In Italy, the word travels.

"The doctors and professors couldn't be lovelier," said Carol, on a weekend in Santo Stefano. "As soon as I arrive, they all seem to be waiting to take me out to lunch."

SIENA

A Two-Part Musical Tribute to Tartini

By William Weaver

SIENA, Italy, Sept. 1.—While every other musical organization in the world is celebrating the Beethoven bicentenary ("The composer who needs it least," as one critic said recently), Siena's brief but exciting festival, the Settimana Senese, is commemorating the year 1770 for another reason: it is the death-date of the composer, violinist, and teacher Giuseppe Tartini. Vaguely, we think of Tartini either as a pedantic because of his famous treatise on the violin, or as a mere virtuoso, because of his still more famous "Devil's Trill." The two concerts Siena has devoted totally to him reveal a more complex, complete, and fascinating artist.

The violinist Giovanni Guglielmo, who recently published an edition of Tartini's sonatas, played half a dozen of them Saturday evening in the music room of the Palazzo Chigi Saracini. Two were sonatas for solo violin; for the others Guglielmo was joined by the able, tactful cellist Antonio Pocaterra. There was, indeed, virtuosity and to spare, but there was also a great deal of meditative, *cantabile* music of extreme simplicity, almost starkness, constantly inventive and often unexpectedly moving. Guglielmo's playing was perfectly attuned to the spirit of the works, which obviously he knows profoundly. He completed his program with Luigi Dallapiccola's in "Tartiniana Seconda," a deft, modern homage to the 18th-century musician composed in 1956.

Last night a pride of violins collected for further celebration of Tartini, with a program dedicated to a selection of his concertos. The chamber group known as the Solisti Veneti, under Claudio Scimone, was joined by three leading Italian violinists, Franco Gulli, Riccardo Brengola, and Salvatore Accardo (the soloist's own first violinist, Piero Toso, also acted as soloist for one concerto). It was a remarkable exploit, marred here and there by the uncertain intonation of the ensemble, but also made memorable by the cool, elegant playing of Gulli and by the warm, rich, masterful artistry of Accardo, a truly outstanding musician. The "Largo Andante" with which Accardo ended the evening received a sensational, well-deserved ovation. Also present, for a light-hearted flute concerto in G major, was the irresistible Severino Gazzelloni, whose golden flute glistened like the music itself.

The Accademia Chigiana sponsors not only the Settimana Senese, but also a well-known summer school of master classes; and this year the students have been made a part of the festival. A group from the opera course appeared in a staged version of Mussorgsky's opera "The Marriage," or rather in the first act of that opera, which was all Mussorgsky wrote. The young South American baritone Felix la Rosa showed a distinct comic—and musical—talent in the principal role of Podkolessin, matched by the witty dash of tenor Maurizio Prusoni. The work itself is of considerable interest (this was its first staged performance in Italy), and the direction of Luciano Alberti underlined deftly its merits, brought out also by the musical interpretation of Daniel Lipton, who conducted the two pianos (Mussorgsky never orchestrated the completed act).

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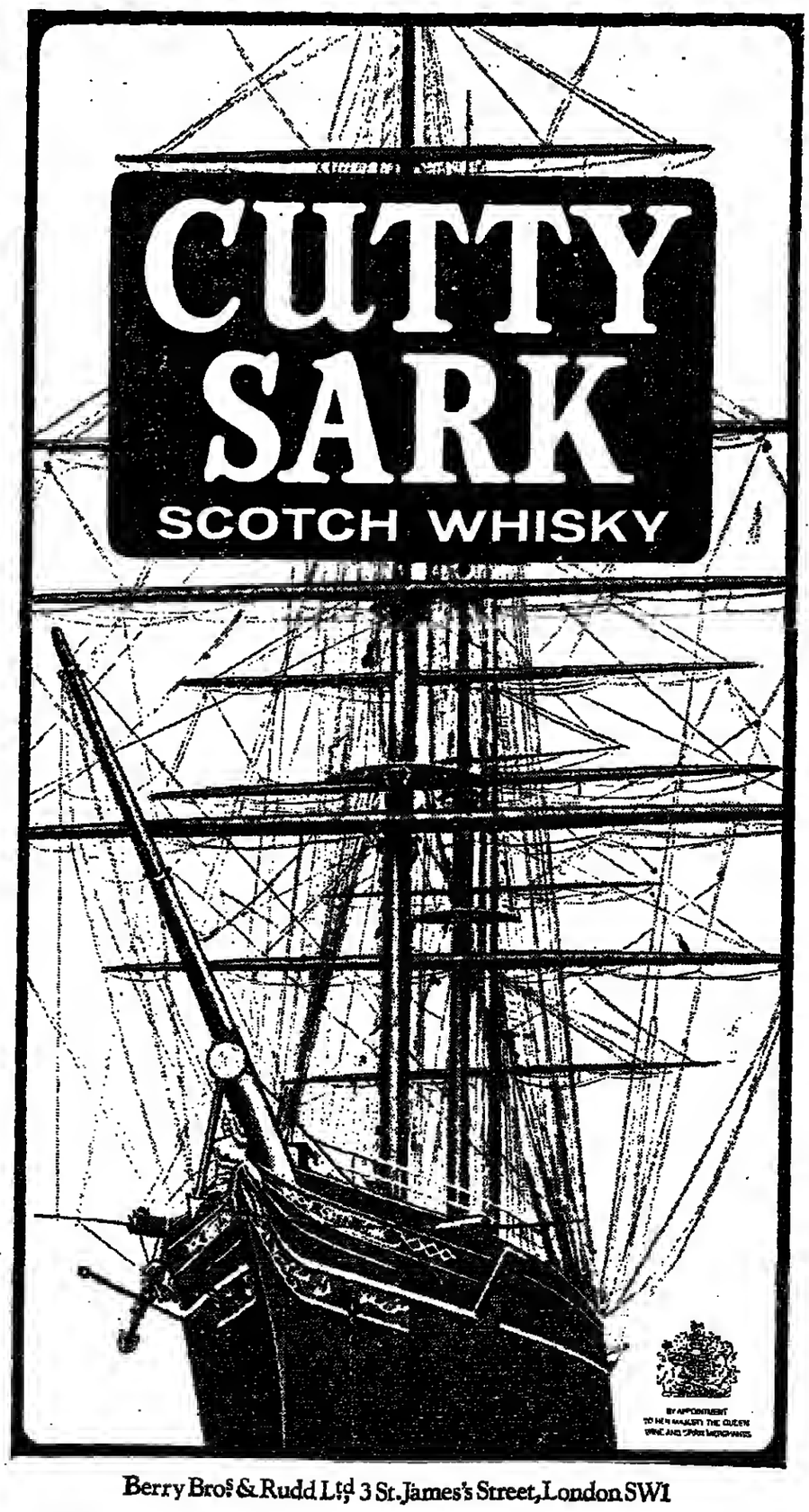

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78½	56¼	AbbtLab 1.10	38	63	63	62½	62	+⅜
31½	35⅜	ACF Ind 2.40	51	39½	39½	39	39½	
24	12¾	AcmeCleve 1	6	13¼	14	13¾	14	+1¼
46	20	AcmeMkt 2b	29	43	43	42½	42½	−1½
16¾	11⅛	AdmEx 1.24e	33	13¼	13⅝	13	13	−⅞
15⅛	8¼	Ad Mills .20	17	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	
62	21	Address 1.40	x155	31½	32	30½	31½	+⅜
14⅞	6½	Admiral	18	8½	8¼	8	8	−½
45⅝	32⅞	AetnaLit 1.40	100	43	43	42⅝	42⅝	+⅛
19	6	Aguirre Co	26	11¼	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜	+⅝
38⅝	19	Aileen Inc	41	32¼	32⅝	32	32¼	−½
45¼	33⅝	Air Prod .20b	33	45	45¼	45	45¼	
120½	102½	Air Pd pf4.75	1	126½	126½	126½	126½	
20⅞	12½	Air Red .60e	114	17⅝	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
11½	3¼	AJ Industries	57	4½	4½	4	4	−½
18½	14	Ala Gas 1.10	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	−⅛
27	9½	Alaska Inters	46	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	
43⅞	25¾	AlbertoC .28	12	32½	32½	32	32½	−½
11	8	Albertsns .36	17	10⅛	10⅛	10	10¼	−¼
27⅞	19⅝	AlcanAlu 1.20	73	22¼	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	−⅜
23⅞	13	AlcoStand .26	19	16⅝	16⅝	15¾	15⅞	−⅛
25⅞	14½	Alexndrs .30r	27	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	−⅜
13½	4⅛	Alleg Ca .10e	24	6⅞	7	6¾	6⅞	
39⅞	27⅛	AllegLud 2.40	43	29⅞	29⅞	29¼	29⅝	−⅜
46½	35⅞	AllegLud pf 3	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
28	16½	AlleCh 1.20	148	21⅝	21⅞	20¾	21	−1
39½	23⅛	AllisChal .40b	6	28¼	28¼	28	28	−⅜
43⅝	30⅛	AllMMll .75b	11	20	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
32⅞	11⅛	Allied Pd .48	40	15¼	16¼	15½	15½	+½
32¼	17⅞	AlliedStr 1.40	24	24⅝	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	−½
85	47½	Allied St pf 4	x70	47½	47½	47½	47½	+1¼
14½	4⅝	AllSdSup .15a	244	6⅝	6⅝	5⅞	6	−⅜
27	12⅞	Allis Chalm	346	13⅞	14⅛	13¾	14	+⅛
74	47	Alcoa 1.80	124	51⅞	51⅞	51	51¼	
20⅞	7½	AMBAC .50	54	10⅞	10⅞	9½	10	−⅛
24⅝	16⅞	Amer Es 1.20	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
30½	20	Am Hess .15r	137	36⅞	36⅞	36½	36½	−⅜
84½	48	Amerit pf3.50	197	80½	80½	79	79½	−2¼
65	34	AAirFlltr .80	60	47½	47¾	46⅝	46⅝	+½
31⅛	15	Am Airlin .40	157	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	−½
15	8⅛	Am Baker	20	13⅞	13⅞	13¼	13½	
39⅝	29½	ABrands 2.10	133	39½	39½	39⅛	39⅛	−⅜
39¼	19⅝	AmBdcs 1.20	282	25⅝	26⅛	25½	25½	+⅛
45¾	34	Am Can 2.20	81	44¼	44¼	43½	43½	−1
26⅝	21⅛	ACan pf 1.75	8	24¾	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+⅛
14⅝	6½	Am Cem .45p	72	8⅛	8¼	8	8¼	+⅜
28⅝	21	A Chain 1.60	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	−⅛
26	15⅞	ACrySus 1.40	4	20	20¼	20	20¼	+⅛
37½	21	AmCyan 1.25	197	32¼	33⅝	32⅛	32½	
20½	17	Am Diamd 1	4	17½	17½	17½	17½	+⅜
31⅝	19½	ADistTel .30b	39	23	23	23	23⅛	+⅛
18¼	6⅛	Am Dualvest	20	7⅝	7⅞	7½	7⅝	−⅛
13⅝	11	ADual pf.84e	4	11¾	12	11¾	12	−⅛
32	22	AmElPw 1.64	766	26⅛	26⅛	25¼	25⅞	
33⅝	24⅛	Am Enka 1a	37	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
21⅛	7⅝	Am Exp Ind	342	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	10¼	+1
46	50	AExInd pfA6	x200	50	50	50	50	
24⅝	11	AGenInd .50	115	12	12⅛	12	12¼	
36½	22½	AGnin pfA3	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
15⅞	9⅝	AmHoist .70	42	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	−⅜
71⅞	51⅛	A Home 1.60	267	56½	57⅛	56¼	56¾	+⅜
105¾	76⅞	A Home pf 2	6	83¼	84⅛	83¼	84⅛	+1⅛
47½	26⅛	Am Hosp .24	165	32⅞	32⅞	31⅞	31⅞	−⅛
17¾	7	AmInvest .50	15	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
40	30¼	AMetCol 1.40	44	33⅝	33⅝	32	33⅛	−⅝
11⅝	5⅞	Am Motors	123	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
40⅛	30⅝	ANatGas 2.10	118	39⅛	39⅞	39¼	39½	
14¾	6	Am Photo .12	75	9¼	9⅜	9½	9½	+⅛
99½	37⅛	AResDv .13e	209	53½	54	52⅛	53½	−⅛
24½	14½	Am Seating 1	2	16⅞	17	16⅝	16⅝	−¼
24⅝	12⅛	Am Ship .60	5	16½	16⅛	15¾	16	−⅜
36⅛	21¼	A Smelt 1.20	173	25¼	25¼	24¾	24¾	−½
46¾	27⅝	AmSuAfr .70	83	44⅞	45	44⅞	44⅞	+1¼
		AmSAfr In.70	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	
37⅛	26¼	Am Std 1	78	35⅞	37	36¾	36⅞	
102	80½	AmStd pf4.75	16	99⅝	99½	99⅝	99⅝	−⅜
36½	12¼	Am Sterl .40	46	17⅛	18	17⅛	18	+⅜
29⅝	22	A Sugar 1.60	16	39½	39½	28⅝	27	−⅜
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21¼	16⅞	AW 4.1pl 1.43	z200	17½	17½	17½	17½	
19⅞	7	Am Zinc	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
25½	13	Ameron .60	12	17¼	17¾	17	17	−⅛
21⅞	8⅝	Ametek .60a	44	11⅝	11½	11⅛	11¼	−⅛
25⅝	16⅝	AMF Inc .90	381	25¼	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	−⅞
50⅝	23½	Amfac .80	50	38	38	36¼	36¼	−2¼
57¼	41	AMP Inc .58	26	50⅝	50⅝	49¾	49¾	−1¼
48½	12½	Ampex Corp	106	16¼	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+½
20¼	24½	AmstedG 2.40	14	30¼	30¼	30	30	−¼
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40½	27½	And Clay 1.20	5	31⅝	32	31⅝	32	+1
26⅝	10⅝	ApacheCp .25	13	14⅞	13¾	13¾	13¾	+⅛
38⅝	20⅛	ApcoOil 1.37f	39	25½	25½	25⅛	25⅝	−⅛
28⅛	19¼	APL Corp	16	17	17	16¾	16⅞	−¾
118	74⅛	ARA Svc 1.06	58	98½	98½	93½	93½	−5½
42¼	15½	ArcatnR .10e	19	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	−⅜
26	23	Arch Dan 1.20	12	27¼	28⅜	27¼	28⅜	+1⅛
22	16⅝	ArizPSvc 1.08	19	19½	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
19⅝	6⅝	Arlans DS .20	38	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
29⅛	19½	ArmcoSt 1.60	143	20¼	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	−½
29¾	24	Armce pf2.10	26	27⅝	27⅝	27	27⅝	+⅛
48½	28	Armour 1.60	5	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
62	51½	Armr pf 4.75	2	54	54¼	54	54¼	−¼
25⅝	21¼	ArmstCk .80	696	27	27	26½	26½	−⅜
84½	48	ArmRub 1.60	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
20¼	13	Aro Corp .70	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+1¼
25⅛	17¾	Arvin Ind 1	4	19½	19½	19½	19½	−1¼
28⅝	17	Ashld Oil 1.20	98	23	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+½
14	6¼	Assd Brew	15	8⅝	8⅝	7⅞	8	−⅝
45¾	20½	Assd DG 1.20	7	35⅛	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	+⅛
34½	24⅝	Assd Spg 1.20	5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−⅝
12	5¾	AstdTran .05p	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
28¼	12⅝	Athlone Ind	11	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
26	19½	AtlCRfnl 1.34	7	20⅞	21	20⅝	20⅝	−⅝
97	75	AtlCel pf5.87	1	79½	79½	79½	79½	
90⅛	44⅞	Atl Richfld 2	1174	60	59	58	59	−1
54	46	AtlRch pf3.75	z150	48	49	47½	49	+1
153	75	Atl Rich pf 3	12	100½	100½	97½	99¾	−1¾
61	38⅞	AtlRch pf2.80	110	46¼	46¾	45¼	46	−⅝
25⅛	18½	Atlas Chem 1	27	23⅞	24	23⅞	23⅞	
4⅝	2⅝	Atlas Corp	29	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
12⅞	6	ATO Inc .08a	53	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
47⅞	27⅞	Aurora Prod	9	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	
12⅛	2½	Automin Ind	63	5½	5⅞	5	5⅛	
25¼	9	Avco Cp .60e	76	12⅛	12½	11½	11⅞	−⅜
53¼	25	Avco pf3.20	40	32	32	31⅝	31⅝	−⅝
42¼	24½	Avery Pd .20	12	28⅞	29	28⅞	28⅞	+⅛
13⅞	6½	Avnet In .20p	92	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
61	31⅝	Avnet pf2.50	2	36	35	36	36	−¾
25	14	Avnet pf 1	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+1⅛
79¾	59¼	AvonPd 1.10	200	68¼	68¼	67½	67½	−⅝
14⅞	8⅛	AztecDil .73t	30	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼	+⅛

B

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30⅛	12⅞	Babck W .50	59	18⅝	19	18½	18½	−¼
23⅝	13⅛	BakrOilT .45	103	21¼	22½	21¼	22½	+⅝
32½	25¾	Balt GE 1.82	83	36½	36⅝	36	36⅛	−⅛
66¾	57½	BalG pfB4.50	x30	59½	61	59½	61	+1¾
19¼	5½	BangPnt .15p	50	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
28	18⅛	Bk of Cal 1.20	4	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
53½	29¼	Bank of NY 2	5	47	47½	4	47½	+⅜
70⅞	55⅛	Bank Tr 2.84	6	65½	65⅝	64⅝	64⅝	−1⅛
50½	23⅝	Barb Dil 1.58f	81	33	34⅞	33	34	+1⅞
56½	29½	Bard CR .25	5	31⅝	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	−⅜
15⅝	10	Basic Inc .80	10	11⅝	11⅝	11	11⅝	+⅝
10⅝	6⅝	Bates Mfg	5	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
26	8⅝	Bath Ind	111	12⅞	12	10½	11½	−1¼
62	28	BathIn pf2.50	4	34¼	34¼	33½	33	−1⅛
79¾	27⅛	BauschLb .80	38	36⅝	36¾	35⅛	36⅛	−⅝
35½	19½	BaxtrLab .10	189	25⅛	25¼	25	25	
12⅝	9⅝	BayukCig .50	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
50¼	32½	Bearings 1	8	37	37	20	20	−1
39½	22⅛	Beat Fds 1	63	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	−⅝
61½	19	Beckman .50	23	26¼	26¾	26⅛	26⅝	−⅝
62¼	27⅝	Bect Dick .30	37	36¾	37⅛	36⅝	36¾	+⅛
19¼	8	BeechAr .75b	37	11¾	12	11⅝	11¾	+⅛
34⅝	10¼	Belco Pet .50	96	16	16	15⅝	15⅞	−⅛
27⅝	23⅛	Belden 1.60	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−⅛
22½	13	BeldngH .60b	15	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
57⅝	22½	Bell How .60	158	33⅝	34¼	33⅝	34	+½
15	5⅝	Bell Intercon	107	7	7	6	6	+1
37½	21⅝	Bemis Co 1	22	17	17¼	16⅞	17	+⅛
34⅝	20¼	Bendix 1.60	43	22½	23	22⅛	22⅝	−⅛
58	28⅛	Bendix pf 3	7	40⅞	40⅞	40½	40½	−½
52⅝	21	BenefiCp 1.60	28	46½	46⅞	45⅝	46½	−⅜
155	94	Benefi pf5.50	1	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	−2¼
79¾	55½	Benefi pf4.30	1	72½	72¼	72¼	72¼	+⅜
33	26¼	Benef Sp1.50	z20	28½	V	¼	28½	28½
13⅞	4⅛	Benguet	169	6½	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	−⅛
		Benguet	7	6¼	6¼	6	6	
78⅛	5⅛	Berkey Phot	63	6⅛	6⅞	6½	6⅝	−⅛
6¾	2⅛	Berman Leath	39	3	3	2⅞	3	
30⅝	21	Beth Stl 1.80	187	22¾	22¾	22½	22½	−1⅛
47⅝	20	Big Three .60	31	46¾	47⅝	46¾	47⅛	
48⅝	39½	Black Dk .88	13	46¾	46¾	45½	45½	−½
23½	18¼	BlairJohn .40	23	14½	14½	14	14	−⅜
29⅞	1½	Bliss Laug 1	8	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾	+¼
50⅝	37¼	Block NR .36	70	55⅝	55¾	54	54	−2
40⅞	26½	Blue Bell .12	41	41¼	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	
18¼	8⅛	Bobbie Brks	46	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
31⅞	12	Boeing Co .40	320	16⅝	16⅞	16	16⅛	
76⅝	40	BoisCas .25b	162	46½	47¼	46⅛	46½	+⅛
12	8⅛	Bond Ind .67	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
25	13⅝	BookMth 1.28	70	17⅞	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝	+⅛
24⅛	9⅞	Borden 1.20	90	23	23⅝	23	23¼	+⅛
26	16⅝	BorgWar 1.25	70	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅝	
14⅝	9⅞	Bormans .80	21	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	−⅝
37⅝	30⅝	Bos Edis 2.24	13	34½	34½	33⅝	34⅛	−⅝
24⅞	9⅛	Bourns Inc	5	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	−½
11½	6¼	BrantAir .50	91	8⅝	8¾	8½	8⅝	−⅛
59⅝	43⅝	BriggSt 2.40e	6	46⅝	47	46⅝	46⅝	−1⅛
75¼	47½	Brit My 1.20	116	56⅝	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝	−⅝
45¾	34	BritMty pf 2	2	40½	40½	40½	40½	+½
13⅝	8⅛	BritPet .94e	12	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
		Br Pet fn.32e	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
28¾	21⅛	BwyHate n.90	4	27½	27½	27½	27½	+⅛
43¾	32	BdwyHal pf 2	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	−1¼
27½	23¾	Brkwy Gl .60	16	26¾	26¾	26	26	−1
27½	21⅞	BklynUG 1.72	16	23¾	24¾	23⅝	24¾	+1
10⅝	3	Brown Co	12	5	5½	5	5½	+⅝
1	⅛	BwnSharp .20	18	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
36	21¼	BwnShoe 1.50	8	27	27¼	27	27¼	+⅛
18⅞	9⅛	Brunswk .18	112	15⅝	15⅝	15	15⅛	−½
23¼	14¼	BucyEr 1.20	5	18¾	18¾	18½	18½	−⅛
18½	6	Budd Co .20	12	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
7⅞	5⅝	Budg F pf.60	2	6	6	6	6	+⅛
19	6¼	Budget In .64	10	9	9	8¾	8¾	−⅜
57	27	BuffForg 1.16	12	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32¼	−⅛
38½	13¼	Bulova W .60	35	17	17	16½	16¾	−½
14½	6⅛	Bunk Ramo	99	8⅛	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	−¼
43¾	20½	BunkR pf1.50	2	26½	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	−⅜
42⅝	32¼	Burl Ind 1.40	174	41	41⅛	40½	40½	−⅜
41⅝	28¾	BurlNor 1.77e	93	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝	+⅛
8½	5⅞	BurlNor pf.55	16	6¼	6½	6¼	6⅛	+⅛
22	12⅝	Burndy .70	5	16¼	16¼	16	16⅛	
172¾	78⅝	Burrghs .60	234	108⅝	108⅝	105½	106½	−2¼

C

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
40	28	Cabot Cp .70	8	39	39⅛	38⅝	39	
11⅝	5	Cal Finanl	71	8¼	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
23⅞	7½	Callahn Ming	7	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	
26⅞	15⅝	CampRL .45e	62	27	27⅛	25½	26	−⅞
36⅞	24⅝	CampSp 1.10	64	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	−⅛
8¼	5¼	Cdn Brew .40	6	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
75¼	48⅝	Cdn Pac 3.20	6	55½	55½	55½	55½	
		CdPac fn3.20	7	54⅝	54⅝	54¾	54⅝	
23½	13	CanalRd 1.18	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
26½	19½	Cap C Bdcst	98	26⅛	26¼	26	26	−⅜
57¼	37	Carbrun 1.50	18	46⅝	46½	46⅛	46⅛	+⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Carlisle .60	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
33⅞	21½	CarolPLt 1.45	18	23⅝	23⅝	23	23⅛	−⅛
23	20	CarpTch 1.60	20	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	
39⅞	26½	CarrierCp .60	341	31⅞	32¼	31⅝	32	
35¼	11	CarterW .40a	45	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
30⅞	50	CastleCk .60b	43	25⅝	23⅝	22¾	23	−⅝
44¾	39	CaterTr 1.20	73	33⅛	33⅝	33	33⅛	−⅝
8⅝	3½	CCI Corp	20	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
22	14¼	Ceco Corp .90	5	17½	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+⅛
64½	48⅞	CeleneseCp 2	112	62½	62½	62	62	−½
59½	49	Celan pfA4.50	4	53	53	52½	53	
48½	16½	Cenco Ins .20	74	31⅝	31⅞	29¾	29¾	−1½
24⅞	20⅛	Cen Hud 1.48	3	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
34½	19	Cen IllLt 1.44	30	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	22⅞	+¼
64	55	C IllLt pf4.50	z100	57½	58	57½	58	+2
19½	14⅛	CentIllP5 1.20	13	16⅝	16½	16¼	16½	+⅜
25	18¾	Cent La El 1	18	21	21⅛	21	21	
17⅞	14¾	CenMPw 1.16	18	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
45¼	34⅞	Cent SW 1.50	73	43⅞	44	43⅞	44	+⅛
33	19⅝	Cent Soya .80	75	22¼	22⅞	22½	22¾	+¾
22⅝	15¾	CenTelU .88b	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
29¼	17⅞	Cerro 1.60b	26	19¾	19⅞	18⅝	19¾	−⅛
26⅝	13¼	Cert-teed .80	26	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
24	11⅞	CessnaA .80b	27	15½	15½	15¼	15⅝	−⅛
22¾	14⅝	CFI Stl .80a	4	19½	19½	19½	19½	
16⅛	5⅞	Chadbrn Inc	53	7¾	7¾	7⅛	7½	−⅛
29¼	19¾	Champ5 1.20	23	26¼	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	−¼
49½	32⅛	CharterNY 2	27	42¼	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	−⅛
56¼	37½	ChaseMn 1.80	199	49¾	50	49¼	49½	−¼
29⅛	27½	ChaseMan Tr	124	29	29⅛	30⅞	29	
28¼	18⅝	Checker Mot	28	26¼	28¼	27¾	27⅞	−⅛
14⅝	6¾	Chelsea .24	10	8⅝	8⅝	7⅞	8	
26¾	19⅛	Chemetron 1	15	24	24⅞	23⅝	24	−¼
67½	45½	ChemNY 2.40	56	60½	60¾	60⅛	60½	
13⅝	4⅝	Chemwy .20b	33	5⅝	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
34¼	22½	Ches Va 1.60	3	27¾	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	+⅛
59¾	39⅝	Ches Ohio 4	60	41¼	41¼	40⅝	40¾	−⅛
52⅞	32¾	Chesebroug 1	17	35⅞	36½	35½	35½	
10½	4⅝	ChicEast 1	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
19½	6¼	ChiMil 8PP	46	8⅝	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	+½
25⅛	10	ChiMil SP pf	8	12¼	13	12¼	13	+½
38½	27½	ChiPneuT 2	15	30½	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+⅛
22	11¼	ChRIP ct UP	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
21¾	18	ChRIP ctNW	12	13	13	12	12	
11⅝	5½	ChocFull .15r	15	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	−½
11½	4⅝	Chris Crft .30p	301	6⅝	6⅞	6⅛	6¾	+½
36	19	Chris Crft pf 2	2	22	22	22	22	
22	18	Chrs cvpl.20r	2	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+2¼
13¾	8¼	Chris prpf 1	2	18	18½	18	10½	+1¼
21¾	13½	Chromalloy .50	43	16⅛	16⅛	15½	16	−⅛
35¼	16⅛	Chrysler .60	521	23¾	23¾	22⅞	22⅞	−1
41¼	33½	Cinn Bell 2.40	5	39⅛	39⅛	39	39	−½
26⅛	21	Cinn GE 1.50	24	24	24¼	23¾	24⅛	

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1970

Canada Cuts Discount Rate; Dollar Wavers

Reflects Developments In Money Markets

OTTAWA, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Canada cut its bank rate to 6.5 percent from 7 percent, effective today. It was the third reduction—each of half a point—since May.

The central bank indicated the move was aimed at helping to lower the unemployment rate and ease upward pressure on the Canadian dollar.

The bank rate, which governs interest charged by the federal bank on its rare loans to commercial banks and investment dealers, is regarded primarily as a reflection of the prevailing interest-rate situation in financial markets and a signal to other money-lenders.

Encouraging Easier Credit

Today's reduction brings the rate down from a peak of 8 percent in effect between July 18, 1969, and last May 12. The central bank lowered the rate to 7 percent June 1.

The successive reductions mean federal authorities are encouraging an easier regime for credit than prevailed from late 1968 to early this year, when inflation was rampant.

Amid indications that business activity was slowing down sharply under the pressure of anti-inflation policies, federal authorities have been loosening restraints on spending and credit.

Course Still Cautious

The bank rate reduction followed an assessment of the current Canadian situation by Louis Rasminsky, governor of the Bank of Canada, at a meeting of the bank's governors in Quebec City.

He said the central bank is still adopting a cautious course in an effort to avoid hitting the economy too hard with restraint policies while at the same time not encouraging a return of inflation.

The bank does not wish to sacrifice the significant gains that have been made in reducing the strong inflationary forces in the economy by excessive or premature monetary expansion, he said.

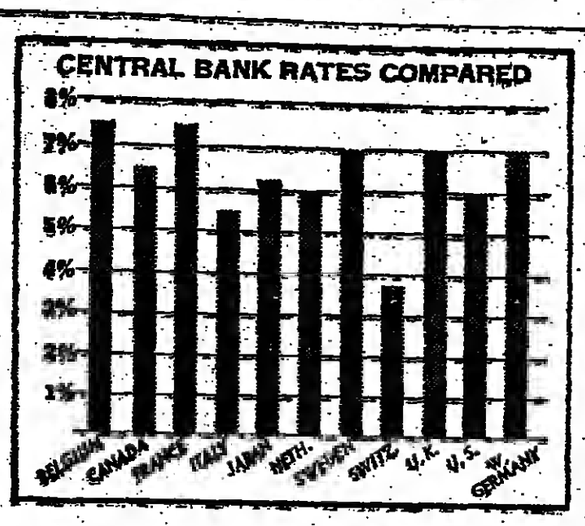
Mr. Rasminsky said that once stability is restored the Canadian economy will be able to sustain measured growth with increases in income related to advances in productivity.

Last May 31 the Canadian government decided to free the Canadian dollar from its previous fixed ceiling of 92.50 U.S. cents. The bank rate cut resulted in a slip in the freed dollar's rate on exchange markets, to 87.93/88. It regained some strength in late trading, however, to close at 88.11/14 in London.

Stock Margin Adjusted

TORONTO, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—The Canadian stock exchanges today reduced the price at which shares become eligible for margin to $1.50 from $2.00. The minimum price was increased to $2 from $1 in July, 1969, to cool speculation.

The Toronto Stock Exchange said 50 percent margin will be allowed on shares selling at $2 or more, 60 percent between $1.75 and $1.99 and 80 percent between $1.50 and $1.74—meaning that the investor puts up 80 percent of the value of the securities involved, getting credit on the remaining 20 percent.



Sterling Hits Low for Year; Bank Rate Hike Is Rumored

By Leslie Haynes

LONDON, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Renewed speculation that Britain's bank rate might be raised hit the foreign exchange market tonight after the pound sterling's dollar rate had sunk to its lowest for a year.

Although sterling is never at its best at this time of year, it is now having to face added worries. These include the effect on industry of recent strikes and fears that this plus any switching out of sterling will adversely affect the balance of payments position, on the state of which overseas holders of the currency place such great emphasis.

Government spokesmen are going out of their way to stress that the position is not as serious as some think it looks and there are indications that the authorities are quite satisfied that they can reverse the present slump when it suits them.

When small but persistent selling of sterling by European investors pushed today's rate down from $2.3835 to $2.3825—where it closed—there were signs in the market that the Bank of England was intervening by using its dollars to support the price.

Although little trading is being done, most dealers were agreed that sterling's recent tendency was showing signs of weakness, particularly noticeable in forward dealings today when the discount widened to 123/120 points after opening at 105/103.

It was this movement which touched off market speculation that a protective hike in the present 7 percent bank rate would not be a surprise.

Today most ministers were back at their desks after the holiday break, with their top priority being the economic scene.

Big Italian Banks Renew Accord On Interest Rates

MILAN, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—A new agreement among the 13 major Italian banks to place an upper limit on interest rates payable on both current and deposit accounts came into force today, banking sources said.

The new agreement provides for a maximum of 5 percent on deposit accounts and 7 percent on current accounts with an average amount of over 250 million lire ($400,000).

The former agreement, which gave a 3.75 percent upper limit on 12-month deposit accounts and 3.5 percent on current accounts over 500 million lire, expired at the end of 1969 and in the interim rates rose as high as 10 percent as banks competed for deposits.

The new government's economic package, the sharp fall in capital outflows and a somewhat easier trend of international interest rates have combined to re-create conditions within which the interbank agreement can function, banking sources explained.

French Computer Sale

PARIS, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Cie Internationale pour l'Informatique says it won a contract worth about 50 million francs ($ 9 million) to supply five computers to Cuba. The accord follows the sale in June of ten computers to Romania, the company said.

VW to Offer Stripped Beetle, Undercutting U.S. Compacts

By Robert W. Irvin

DETROIT, Sept. 1 (WP).—Volkswagen is reportedly preparing to introduce a new stripped-down lower-priced Beetle for the U.S. market to try to get a $125 pricing edge on the new Ford and Chevrolet small cars.

The Ford Pinto and Chevrolet Vega will be introduced in two weeks to try to challenge VW, the leading car importation and No. 1 in small car sales.

Both Ford and Chevrolet officials say one of the keys to competing with the Beetle is price—and that they intend to price their small cars competitively.

The Beetle now sells for $1,839 at the East Coast port of entry, and trade observers expect the 1971 price to be hiked as much as $80, putting it well over $1,900

Ford and Chevy officials have been counting on this because they are talking in terms of the same price range for their minis.

They apparently are in for a surprise. The trade paper Automotive News reports are VW has another Beetle up its sleeve with the new model selling for about $1,795.

Automotive News said the new offering will be called the Model 111. It was described as a "stripped" version of the Beetle and similar to one which has been the price leader in Canada and in Europe for a number of years. Elsewhere it's called the VW 1300.

The present Beetle would still go up in price and presumably would be in the same range as the new U.S. subcompacts. It will be dubbed the Super Bug and will have a larger 57 horsepower engine.

The new stripped Beetle will have the 57 horsepower engine found in all the Beetles this year.

The move is part of a VW campaign to meet the biggest threat ever made to its U.S. sales position by the introduction of the new U.S. subcompacts.

VW last month sold a record 57,633 cars, up almost 30 percent from July, 1969.

VW Sources Comment

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Sources close to Volkswagenwerk AG today confirmed that the West German carmaker plans to bring out a less expensive, simplified version of the Beetle currently selling in the United States.

GE May Chop TV Tube Line; Imports Cited

By Gene Smith

NEW YORK, Sept 1 (NYT).—General Electric Co., a pioneer in the radio-television industry, said yesterday it was considering going out of the black-and-white picture tube business because of the impact of imported tubes, mostly from Japan.

Last Friday, the Treasury Department said it planned to proceed with "anti-dumping" action against the Japanese TV industry. It noted that imports of TV sets from Japan last year were valued at about $250 million and accounted for about one-fifth of total U.S. consumption.

Irving L. Griffin, a GE vice-president confirmed the company's action. "There is currently no consideration being given to the discontinuance of production of color picture tubes," he added.

The other U.S. manufacturers of monochrome tubes at present are RCA Corp., Sylvania Electric Products, a subsidiary of General Telephone & Electronics; Westinghouse Electric Corp.; and Clinton Electronics, which produces tubes in Illinois, and in Taiwan.

"Unless existing dumping laws are strenuously enforced by the responsible government agencies, imports of monochrome sets could by 1975 account for 75 to 80 percent of the total U.S. market," Mr. Griffin said, estimating the present import share at 60 percent.

"So, with the number of U.S. manufacturers of monochrome receivers declining and the color TV market growing, it only makes sense to direct our major energies to the area of greatest opportunities," he said.

French Reserves Rise

PARIS, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—The French Finance Ministry said France's gold and convertible currency reserves rose by 302 million francs in August to 25.35 billion francs ($4.65 billion), comprising 23.35 billion francs worth of gold and convertible currency and 1.714 billion francs held in the official exchange market stabilization fund.

Construction Levels in U.S. Steady in July

Manufactured Goods Order Totals Increase

By William H. Jones

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (WP).—New construction activity in July held close to the level of the previous two months, according to statistics published today by the Commerce Department and McGraw-Hill's F.W. Dodge division.

In another report, the Commerce Department said new orders for manufactured goods in July totaled $56.6 billion, up 1.7 percent from June. Most of the increase was attributed to larger orders for defense-related aerospace and communications equipment.

Construction Total

Commerce said the total value of new U.S. construction activity in July was at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $87.7 billion, compared to a revised total for June of $88.5 billion and level with May.

Of the July total, private construction accounted for $61.1 billion, down slightly from June.

George A. Christie, vice-president and chief economist of the Dodge division, said July's contracts for new construction amounted to $6.2 billion, confirming "earlier signs that housing has finally broken out of its long slump."

Still Lagging

The value of new housing contracts in the first six months this year had lagged behind 1969 by 13 percent, Mr. Christie noted, but July's surge reduced the deficit to 8 percent.

Commerce also reported today that manufacturers' inventories in July rose $300 million to $99.5 billion; that shipments of manufactured goods were up $300 million to $56.9 billion, and that the backlog of unfilled orders was off $200 million to $83.8 billion.

U.S. Railroads Ask Rate Hike

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (WP).—Eastern and western U.S. railroads today formally asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for a 15 percent increase in freight rates.

The railroads proposed introducing the increase in two steps—8 percent Sept. 15 and 7 percent Nov. 1. Taken together, the changes would produce $1.6 billion in additional revenues, the railroads told the ICC.

If approved by the agency, the increase would be the fourth since 1968 and the third since 1969. The four rate revisions are estimated to have produced nearly $2 billion in new revenues.

The latest filing, however, reflects a deep division in the industry, with the southern carriers—generally the country's most profitable—deciding not to support the 15 percent increase. In fact, the southern railroads apparently feel that so steep a change could hurt eastern and western carriers by encouraging shippers to shift to truck or barge transportation.

Opposition Seen

The new request will probably also provoke opposition of shippers and some congressmen. Last week, for example, Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield called for a comprehensive investigation of all freight rates.

But without an increase, the Penn Central Railroad—which filed for reorganization under the bankruptcy laws in late June—will run out of cash by the middle of the fall, Jervis Langdon jr., one of the company's four court-appointed trustees, said in a statement submitted with the rate proposal.

Since early 1966, the railroads contended, they have experienced $2.75 billion in annual cost increases, about $750 million more than authorized freight rate increases.

About two-thirds of the higher costs, the filing declared, resulted from labor expenses and the industry faces another big wage settlement later this year.

N.Y. Stock Prices Slide; Wary Eye Is on Detroit

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (NYT).—The stock market, keeping a wary eye on automobile contract negotiations in Detroit, beat an orderly retreat today. Both glamours and blue chips gave up ground on the New York Stock Exchange.

"The market acts a bit unsettled here," commented one broker. "But a pullback is quite normal after the big rise since mid-August."

In Detroit, where the "Big Three" automakers took the wraps off their initial economic proposals to the United Auto Workers, there was still no real indication as to whether a strike will take place. The auto contracts expire Sept. 14.

"It's like opening the bidding in a bridge game," noted one market analyst. "You don't open at the point where you're willing to end up."

Auto stocks rolled downhill. General Motors slipped 7/8 to 72 7/8. Ford lost 1 1/4 to 48. Chrysler fell a point to 22 7/8.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down slightly more than 6 points consistently after 12:30 p.m., finished at 758.15 with a loss of 8.43.

Discussing the new auto contract, Moody's Stock Survey observed:

"A prolonged strike would upset the unfolding economic recovery, although the situation would correct itself in time. A more basic consideration is how inflationary will the settlement be."

Glamour issues displayed some weakness for the second day in a row. International Flavors and Fragrances declined 1 5/8 to 54. IBM fell 2 3/8 to 268 7/8. Burroughs was down 2 1/4 to 106 1/8 and Honeywell eased 1 1/8 to 84 3/8 in a downward-trending computer group.

Polaroid, Fairchild Camera and Texas Instruments posted fractional gains. Walt Disney Productions climbed a point to 105 1/2.

Volume contracted a bit to 10.44 million shares from yesterday's 10.74 million shares.

The Big Board displayed 499 winners and 981 losers. This marked the first session since Aug. 17 in which declines outpaced advances.

Texas Gulf Sulphur, the volume leader, climbed 1 1/8 to 16. This heavy trading producer has embarked upon a major diversification of its activities. The stock sold as high as 58 3/8 in 1967.

Natomas, the third most heavily traded stock, produced the best gain on the active list, up 3 1/8 to 43. It sold at a record price of 130 1/2 last year and rose 8 1/8 points last week.

Stocks on the active roster falling a point or more were Atlantic Richfield, down one to 59; Minnesota Mining, down 2 5/8 to 85 1/4; and Electronic Memories & Magnetics, off 1 3/8 to 9 1/4.

Penn Central, slipping for the second consecutive session, gave up 1/4 to 3 1/4. In the last two days, it has erased Friday's one-point gain.

Coal Sale Cut Urged in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Fearing a fuel shortage this winter, Sen. Albert Gore, D., Tenn., introduced legislation today seeking to curb U.S. exports of coal.

Sen. Gore said an impending fuel crisis across the nation necessitated domestic use of the fuel. He asked President Nixon to place coal under the Export Control Act and cut back shipments from about 65 million tons to the 1968-69 level of about 48 million tons.

He introduced legislation specifically placing coal on the export control list.

The Common Market and Japan are the biggest foreign purchasers of American coal.

Sen. Gore also urged the administration to break up giant oil and fuel conglomerates and discontinue the oil import quota program.

He told the Senate these steps were necessary to restore competitiveness to the fuels field, somewhat limited by the price-boosting tendencies of the quota system.

Eurobond Coupon Fails

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Chase Manhattan Bank, principal paying agent, confirmed today that it has failed to receive funds for the coupon payment due today on Unexcelled Inc.'s $10 million, 7 percent Eurobond issue with warrants floated in March, 1969.

Lloyds Bank to Control BOLSA Following Merger of Subsidiary

LONDON, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Lloyds Bank, the third largest bank in England before last year's spate of mergers pushed it way down the list, said today it plans to take control of the smaller Bank of London and South America (BOLSA).

Lloyds, which has deposits of upwards of $6 billion, will increase to just over 50 percent its share of BOLSA's stock from its previous 26 percent holding.

In a joint statement today, the two banks said that subject to further discussions, the takeover would be effected by transferring Lloyds Bank Europe, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lloyds, to BOLSA in exchange for BOLSA shares.

The statement noted that if the transaction is completed, there would continue to be substantial public participation in BOLSA.

A spokesman said that the merged BOLSA-Lloyds Bank Europe would operate as an independently managed bank with greatly increased international potential.

Mellon Bank International, a U.S. bank which owns about 14 percent of the BOLSA capital, will continue to remain a major shareholder in the merged bank, the spokesman said.

Japanese Payments Surplus Grows as Exports Expand

TOKYO, Sept. 1 (AP).—Japan had a balance-of-payments surplus of $79 million in July, compared with a surplus of $49 million in June, the Finance Ministry said today.

It attributed the July payments gain largely to a substantial trade surplus during the month.

Exports in July rose 21 percent to $1.7 billion from $1.4 billion a year earlier, producing a trade surplus of $375 million, up 3.2 percent from $367 million a year earlier.

But while the international accounts remain cheerful reading for the Japanese, the growth rate of the Japanese economy probably will slacken in the second half of fiscal 1970 ending March 31, 1971, according to Bank.

The bank, in its September newsletter released today, said that the export outlook has dimmed, especially to the United States and Southeast Asia; and that orders for machinery have peaked out.

Despite this, the bank said, Japan's gross national product is still expected to grow at a real rate of over 10 percent in both fiscal 1970 and fiscal 1971.

Reserves Gain

TOKYO, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Japan's external currency reserves in August showed their first increase in four months, growing by $19 million to $3.53 billion, the Finance Ministry announced today.

Trade surpluses and net portfolio investment by foreigners in Japanese stocks, which more than offset repayment of overseas debts, were major factors contributing to the increase, it said.

Small Arkansas Bank Lowers Its Prime Rate

JONESBORO, Ark., Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Citizens Bank of Jonesboro said today it has cut its prime rate from 8 percent to 7 1/3 percent, effective immediately.

Citizens Bank has assets of $45 million. It is the second small U.S. bank to lower the basic interest rate, following last week's cut by Canal National Bank of Portland, Maine.

Company Reports

H.J. Heinz

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	298.4	289.8
Profits (millions)	7.04	5.94
Per Share	0.43	0.48

Hunter Douglas Group

First Half	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	57.62	48.19
Profits (millions)	2.41	2.21

Natomas Finds Oil

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Natomas Co. said today it struck oil offshore southeast Sumatra in a well that flowed oil at the rate of 3,700 barrels daily during a test. Natomas has a 56.84 percent interest in the find, with Reading and Bates and the Indonesian government-owned oil company Pertamina holding the remainder.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Henry J. v. K. Bewer

Wilfred F. L. Figee

Henry J. v. K. Bewer has been elected vice-chairman, managing director and general manager of American Express Bank SpA, Italian subsidiary of the American Express International Banking Corp. Mr. Brewer was formerly associated with Irving Trust Co. and Continental Bank International, New York.

* * *

Borg Warner International Corp. has named Wilfred F.L. Figee to the new post of vice-president and director for Europe.

* * *

Vice-president of Xerox (USA) Robert M. Pimitt, 47, has been appointed deputy managing director of Rank Xerox Ltd. in London.

* * *

Raymond R. Frediani, assistant to the vice-president, international region, for Trans World Airlines, has been named TWA director for Italy, based in Rome. Mr. Frediani succeeds Byron G. Jackson who returns to the United States for reassignment.

* * *

Peter E. Gross, formerly manager of Ford Motor's West German tractor operations, has been named president of International Paper affiliates in Spain.

* * *

Matthew L. Lifflander, former vice-president and corporate counsel of Hertz International, has been appointed chairman of the Unlworld Organization, London.

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NORTH AMERICAN PROPERTIES
Société Anonyme
2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

CONVENING NOTICE

The shareholders are invited to an extraordinary general meeting which is to be held at the registered office on Tuesday, September 22, 1970, at 4 p.m.

AGENDA

1) To determine the presently issued part of the authorised capital pursuant to authorization by the general meeting of shareholders held on the date of incorporation of the Company and pursuant to resolution of the Board of Directors to increase the capital of tenth June 1970 within such authorized capital; amendment of Article 5 of the Articles of Incorporation so as to reflect such increases of capital.
2) Amendment of Article 14 of the Articles of Incorporation so as to introduce the following second sentence: "The Board of Directors shall however not be authorized to invest funds of the Corporation in shares of companies representing more than 3 real estate properties. The general meeting of shareholders deciding in accordance with the provisions of Article 71 of the Luxembourg Corporation Law of 10th August 1915, may authorize the Board of Directors to increase the number of said properties from 3 to 5.
3) Miscellaneous.

The same day, at 4:30 p.m. there will be held an ordinary general meeting with the following agenda.

AGENDA

1) Approval to hold the annual general meeting of shareholders exceptionally on 22d September.
2) Report of the Board of Directors and the statutory auditor.
3) Presentation and approval of balance sheet and profit and loss account at 31st December 1969.
4) Discharge to the directors and the statutory auditor.
5) Appointment of directors.
6) Miscellaneous.

The Board of Directors.

10½% Spargeldzins
Ranidom-Finanz

PROFIT
FROM INVESTING IN GROWING REAL ESTATE VALUES.
CONTINENTAL INVESTORS FUND offers freedom from taxation, confidential accounts, immediate redemption, plus capital appreciation with a minimum of risk, steady growth and conservative international management.
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CONTINENTAL INVESTORS FUND's aim is to provide its investors with a participation in property ownership with secure and steady growth of their money—Growth that will beat the effects of inflation and the rising cost of living with less risk than investment in equities—A prospect of capital appreciation which is not available with fixed interest schemes.
As a shareholder in this specialized Fund, you stand to benefit from increasing property values, land values and rental income thus protecting your investment against inflation.
IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN THE STEADY APPRECIATION OF MONEY INDEPENDENT OF THE STOCK MARKET, SEND FOR FULL DETAILS.

MODERN MEXICO
Is your money dead & buried or alive & working in MODERN MEXICO?
Money is what makes the wheels go around in Mexico's present controlled economic explosion. Alert international investors have discovered Mexico all over again and play a big part in the proliferation of industries, the country-wide speed-up in consumer services, the dramatic growth and robust health of the economy. Which means that here's a true "investor's market"— already established, with plenty of room for you and others like you who search the world's money markets for maximum yield-minimum risk opportunities.
A U. S. Chamber of Commerce report says: "Mexico has enjoyed one of the highest rates of economic growth in the world in recent years." No exchange control, for instance— which means capital, profits, and dividends may be transferred freely in and out of Mexico. A gross national product increase last year of 6.4% with prices rising only 3.5%. No wonder informed observers call Modern Mexico the standout example of responsible government and business in Latin America!
Just take a look at a few things Mexico can do for you NOW:
* 12% BANK TIME DEPOSITS: These loans to Mexico's Industrial Development Banks offer 11.25% (interest payable monthly) on 2-year terms...up to 12% on 5-year terms which becomes 15% when re-invested and compounded. Ideal for person no longer earning independent income. Minimum investment: $4,000 U. S. dollars.
* 9% DEMAND DEPOSITS: Earning 9% payable quarterly, here's liquidity for any portfolio. Each Demand Deposit represents a priority claim upon the resources of an Industrial Development Bank Minimum investment: $ 2,000 U. S. dollars.
* After Mexican taxes.
AWLASA... READY WHEN YOU ARE! If inflation is your worry, why not ride with the times in Modern Mexico? Just compare. If we knew of a better place for your investment money, we'd advise you to put it there. Frankly, we don't. To receive detailed information about Mexico's offerings and investment procedures, drop us a line. No obligation, of course, and we'll gladly answer your specific personal questions. Just ask 'em!
It's our business to make your money grow in Mexico!
ALLEN W. LLOYD y ASOCIADOS, S.A.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8)

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
16¾	4½	Unit Ind .20	2	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅝	UnitInd pf.42	4	5	5	5	5	
20⅞	17	Unit AMM 1.20	15	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅝
20⅛	8½	Un Hucir	64	11⅞	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ 1⅛
5⅞	1¾	Unit Pk Min	2	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ½
34½	31½	US FidG 2.20	37	33⅝	33⅞	33½	33½	— 1½
35	22	USFgrS 3.44e	3	29¾	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ¼
30¼	17¾	US Freight 1.20	27	23	23⅞	22⅝	23⅞	+ 1⅛
62⅛	42⅛	USGypsm 3a	28	53⅞	53⅞	52⅝	53⅞	— ⅛
55½	25	USGvp pf1.80	39	51¼	51¼	50	50	—1
28	11⅞	US Indust .50	75	14⅞	14⅞	14	14	— 1¼
19	9½	US Leasg .28	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
32⅝	21¾	US PlyCh .84	75	30¼	30⅞	30	30¼	
77	64	USPCh pf5.50	220	68¼	69½	68¼	69½	+1
24	22	USPCh pf1.20	54	23⅝	23	23	23⅛	— ⅛
24½	13⅞	US Shoe .88	61	16⅛	16⅛	16	16⅛	
40¼	20⅞	US Smelt Ib	8	25	25	25	24½	24½
71½	68	USSmv pf5.50	1	61	61	61	61	
35½	29¾	US Steel 2.40	48	31⅝	31⅞	31½	31⅝	
22¼	18½	USToobac 1.0	15	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23½	+ ⅛
25	14¾	Unit Util .92	93	17½	17½	17	17¼	
31¼	9¾	UnUtil pf1.25	1	11½	11½	11½	11½	
27⅞	21⅞	UnUtil pf1.50		12a	26	26	26	+ ½
30¾	24	UnvLeat 1.50	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
36¾	19½	UnivOPd .80	5	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
95⅝	13¼	Univsty Comp	177	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅞
59½	29⅝	Upjohn 1.68	45	49⅝	48⅝	47¾	47¾	—1¼
21⅞	9½	Urs Bldg .40	23	12⅞	12⅞	11½	12⅛	
39¼	21¼	USLIFE .58	54	28¼	28¼	27¼	27¼	—1
40	20	USM Cp 1.60	22	22¼	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
45⅞	30	USM pf2.10	2	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
21¼	17⅛	USM pf1.50	2100	19¼	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
54¼	36½	UtahCons .60	35	48	48½	48	48½	+ ⅛
33⅞	26⅝	Utah PL 1.92	9	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛

V

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
29⅞	9¾	Varian Asso	110	13	12¾	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
40¼	22½	VCA Corp .48	13	25	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
53	26¾	Vendar 1.40	11	24⅞	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	— ¼
17⅛	0	Vendo Co .60	7	12½	12½	12½	12½	
32¾	20½	VF Corp 1	x19	30¼	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅜
31	10	VictComp .50	24	13	13⅛	13	13	
9½	3⅛	Villager	121	6½	6¾	5¾	6⅛	— ⅜
25¼	17⅞	ValElPw 1.12	317	21⅞	21⅞	20¼	20½	— ⅞
71	62	ValE&P pf 5	200	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ¾
69½	56	ValEP pf4.80	x120	60	60	60	60	
17½	7⅝	Vanadio	28	12¼	12½	11½	12	— ⅞
34⅝	14¼	VSI Corp .48	12	16⅛	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
24	16⅛	Vulcan Mat 1	127	20½	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ½
15	10	VIVR Unit .72	4	11	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛

W

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
57¼	45½	Wachova 1.20	5	52	52½	52	52½	+ ½
58	49½	Wacho pf2.20	6	57½	57½	57½	57½	— ⅜
28¼	14¾	Walgreen 1	25	19	19	18	18½	— ⅜
50¾	33	WalkrH 1.20g	21	39¾	39¾	39½	39½	
25⅛	12	Wall Murry 1	0	16½	17	16½	17	+ ½
8¼	3⅛	Walwarth Co	25	3½	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
26¼	8½	WardFd 1.101	11	11½	11½	11¼	11½	
22	10	Warnaco .90	35	14½	14½	13½	13½	— ½
32⅞	18½	Warne pf1.50	1	23	23	23	23	+1
47	29	Warn Co 1.24	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¾
74⅝	52	WarLam 1.20	8a	59¼	59¼	58¾	58½	— ¼
36½	20¾	Warn Sw 1.60	2	25¾	25¾	25½	25½	— ½
27¼	23	WasGas 1.80	6	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
15⅝	11⅝	Wash Stl .70a	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	
22	17⅞	WashWP 1.36	5	19	19	18½	19	
18¼	9⅝	Watkin Johns	84	15⅞	15⅝	15½	15½	— ½
15⅞	9⅝	Wayn Gos .76	5	10½	10⅞	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
12⅞	5¼	Wean Unit	8	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅜
16⅛	11⅝	Wean pfA1.26	4	12	12	12	12	+ ¼
18¼	6¾	Weathrd .37e	7	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
12½	5¾	Webb Del E	82	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½	— ¼
36¼	27⅞	Wels Mkt .84	2	32½	33	32½	33	
6⅝	3	Welbilt .111	5	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
43½	29	WellsFar 1.60	42	42⅛	42⅛	41	41½	— ⅛
28⅝	12	WescoF 1.091	80	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
25⅞	14¾	WestTra .50	7	19⅞	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
62½	55	WPP pf 4.50	z10	55	55	55	55	+ ½
56	53	WPP pfB4.20	z30	53	53	53	53	— ½
24⅞	16¼	WstPIP 1.05e	85	22½	22½	21¾	22	— ⅜
19⅛	6⅝	Wstn Air Lin	228	12	12¼	11½	12¼	+ ¼
39⅞	32⅞	Wn Banc 1.30	103	37⅛	38¼	37⅝	38¼	+ ⅜
24½	14¾	WshMd 1.08	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
23⅛	18⅛	Wstn Pac	25	12⅞	12⅞	11¼	12⅛	— ⅛
48¼	31	WnUnion 1.40	43	33	33⅞	32⅝	33⅛	— ⅛
89¾	64½	Wn Un pf4.60	1	71	1	71	71	—1
106¼	77	Wn Un pf4.90	1	80	80	80	80	—1½
69¾	53¼	WeslgEl 1.60	53	66⅞	67	66⅝	66⅞	
59	51½	WestE pf3.80	250	54	54	54	54	+ ½
28¼	18¼	WestVco 1.05	x8	22⅛	22⅛	22½	22½	+ ⅞
31⅛	z23¼	Weyberg 1.20	x1	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅞
52½	34	Weyerhar .80	20	53¼	53¼	51⅞	52½	+ ¼
112½	99½	Weyhr pf6.75	10	111⅛	111⅛	111	111	— ⅜
21⅝	9¼	WhealPIt St .8	8	10¼	11½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
56	42¾	WheelPit pf 5	z60	45	46½	45	46½	+ ⅛
61	45	Whirl Cp 1.60	38	58¼	58⅝	57½	57½	— ⅝
22⅞	8	WhiteCon .40	66	13¾	14	13½	14	— ⅛
34⅝	z28½	WhtCh pfC 3	7	28⅞	29	28⅞	29	
31	8	WhiteCrss .44	224	14	14	13½	13⅞	— ⅝
32¼	9⅛	WhleMot .50p	66	14⅞	14¼	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	5	Whittaker	158	6⅝	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
14¼	20	WickesCorp 1	15	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅜
11⅞	6	WiebiStr .25b	16	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	
71⅞	27¾	Will Ross .40	28	34	34	33¼	33¼	— ½
29	15½	Williams Bro	33	27	27	26½	26½	— ⅝
35½	26¼	WinnDix 1.60	55	31⅞	32⅞	31⅞	32⅞	+ ¾
38¼	28⅛	Winn Dixie 8	4	32½	33	32½	33	+ ¾
23¼	18⅞	WisElPw 1.40	20	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
17½	14⅞	WisPSvc 1.16	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
25	14⅛	Wilco Ch .92	10	19½	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	7	Wolv WW .50	64	8⅝	8¾	8¼	8⅜	— ½
20¼	13¾	Womdco .42	5	18	18	18	18	
26½	9½	Woods Cp .48	10	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
38⅞	25⅞	Woolwth 1.20	72	35¼	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅜
55½	48	Woolw pf2.28	3	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	
11⅞	5	World Airwy	5	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
111¾	86½	Wrigley 3a	5	107	107	106½	106½	—1½
15	8	Wurlitzer .40	7	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	— ½

X

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
115¾	65¼	Xerox Cp .60	629	78½	78½	77½	77⅞	— ⅛
27½	12⅞	XTRA Inc	72	23⅞	23⅞	22⅞	23½	— ½

Y

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
21¼	15⅛	YngstSD 1.20	4	16½	16½	16⅛	16½	— ⅜

Z

— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
44⅞	19⅝	Zale Corp .64	13	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
29½	11⅞	Zapata Horn	3x5	16⅝	17	15⅝	16½	— ⅞
66	24¼	ZapaNor pf 2	8	34½	34½	33½	33½	—1½
42½	20	Zayre Corp	8	25	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
37¼	22½	ZenithR 1.40	165	34	34	33⅞	33⅞	—1⅛
38	13⅞	Zurn Ind .28	44	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1969 plus stock dividend. e—Declared or paid so far this year. f—Paid in stock during 1969, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Paid last year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. r—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. t—Declared or paid in 1970 plus stock dividend. i—Paid in stock during 1970, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

c—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. in—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Sept. 1, 1970

The following net asset value quotations were supplied by the funds listed:

A.F.C.A. $11.90
A.G.P. Fund $12.25
AGRI-Fund 84.56
A.L.L. Growth Fund 67.86
Alexander Fund $7.20
Amer. Express Int'l Fund 66.87
Am. Income Prop. B & S $8.40
Amer. Real Estate Trust $10.15
Aquitro Fund $10.33
Anchor Australian Fund 64.52
Anchor Australian Trust 16.98
Anchor Gilt Trust 8.98
Anchor Unit Trust B 7.70
Anchor Wall Street Fund $3.65
Apollo Fund S.A. $10.93
Aries Fund N.V. $35.14
Ascot Fund $2.65
Ascotonic Fund 65.38
Atlantic Exempt Fund 15.28
Atlantic Real Est. Fd. $10.15
Austral Trust S.A. $9.93
Australian Selection Fd. $9.90
British-Amer. Invest. Fd. $12.10
Suttress Int'l Dollar Pd. $0.63
Canneta Fund N.V. $10.00
Canadian Ltd. $4.098
Can. Gas & Energy Pd. $11.58
Can Gas & Energy Fd. ..... Can.$12.10
Can Security Growth Fd. $4.10
Can Strtr Growth Fd. ..... Can.$4.23

CAPITAL GROWTH:
— Capital Growth Fund $4.13
— Cap.G.Real Estate Fd $11.06
— Second.Baham. Inv.Tr 85.68
Capital International $10.32
Capital Italia S.A. $9.47
Caribico N.V. "B" Shares $2.66
Caribiro/Vencant "B" $33.55
Cleveland Offshore Fund $31.87
Combined Investments Fd. $571.95
Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs $7.95
Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs $8.53
ConverUble Bond Fd. N.V. $7.68
Crosby Fund S.A $7.67
D.G.C. $48.27
Delta Investment Fund $8.71
Delta Multifund $9.74
Dreyfus Intercont. Int. Fd $10.92
Dreyfus Offshore Trust $8.62
e.b.c. I $23.96
e.b.c. II $20.18
Ebor Channel Capital Tr. ..... 15 Pd
Ebor Trust Chan. ..... 11 Pd
E.A.L.I.F. S.A. $10.06
Enterprise Fund $3.34
Europlus $38.33
Executive Fund Canada $8.84
Executive Growth Fund $9.42
F.A.I.T. N.V. $100.00
Fidelity International Fd. $10.44
Fidelity Pacific Fund $7.84
Fidicem ..... B F.I.2.12
Finance Union $9.88
Fund Art Fund Inc. $8.00
First Amer. Inv. Fd. $10.71
First Fund $18.69

FIRST INVESTORS:
— American Trust $9.67
— Int'l Mtg & Petr. Fd $10.59
— Aust. Land & Prop. Fd ..... Sab.$2.29
First Liberty Fund $1.25
First National City Fund $10.13
First Security Capital Fund $73.55
Fleming Fund S.A. $55.00
Fleming Japan Fund $11.41
Fleschner Becker English $17.90
Foneglo S.F.2.265
Foreign Exchange Fund $10.05
Forest Growth Fund S.A. $581.27
Forest Income Fund S.A. $562.22
Formula Selection Fund S.F.115.20
Fortune Fund $9.45
Frontier Growth Fund 86.10
Frontier Trust $7.71

FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:
— Pd of Australia (SUS) 64.64
— Pd Australia Selling ..... Aus.$9.84
— Real Estate Fund ..... Aus.$6.46
Galaxy Fund 85.58
Geneva Pound T NAV $5.24
Geneva F & T Dist Reinv. $5.50

GERMCO FUNDS:
— GSIF, Real Estate $7.59
— Germco Iberia Pta.90.46
— US-Italia 150-301 ..... $5.18
Grand American Fd. S.A. $5.00
Growth Equity Fund ..... Can.$5.67
Growth International S.A. $10.00
Guardian Gwth Fd Int'l $5.09
Hambro Overseas Fund $7.36
Harbor Fund 96.88
Bousmann Holdings N.V. $5.225
Hedged Investors Limited 610.536
H.O.T. Robot 653.71
ICC GROUP FUNDS:
— Int.Commodities Inv. S.F.146.49
— West. Australian Min. $24.05
— International Bank 610.02
ICOFUND 68.21
ICT FUNDS:
— The Dollar Fund $9.78
— Realstock 610.28
— Fund of New York $7.81
— Fund of Nations $9.11
Int'l Art Corporation $11.10
INGROW Fund $22.07

INVESTMENT PARTNERS:
— Amer. Dynamics F. $9.72
— Neckermann Fund D.M.28.03
— Nippon Dynamics Fd. $8.44

IOS FUNDS:
— Commonwealth Int'l ..... Can $10.80
— Commonw. Leverage. ..... Can.$2.68
— IOS International ..... Can.$4.65
— Fonditalia $11.03
— Fund of Funds $7.54
— POF Sterling £1.12.7
— I.T.T. $6.70
— Investors Fonds D.M.18.23
— IOS Growth Fund $8.42
— IOS Regent Fund 57.30
— IOS Venture ..... Can.$3.14
— IOS Venture (Int'l). $7.40
— Australian FOF Aus.610.11
I.U.S.P. $7.19
Interfunds S.A. Trust $10.09
Interfix $98.85
Interfund S.A. $10.18
Intermarket Fund L $107.04
Int'l Finance & Part. Fd ..... D M.82.60

INTER I. INVESTORS GROUP:
— Real Estate Fn of Am $10.95
— Fd of the Seven Seas $10.21
— IOS Italy S.p.A. Lire190.008
Int'l Real Estate Inv. Fd. $22.87
International Shipping Fund. DM1,083.17
Int. Whiskey Fund $2.70
Intertestor Growth Fund. $4.83
Intertestor Real Estate Fd. $9.71
Investpool Can Realty ..... Can.$10.54
Island Performance Fund ..... 15 Pd
Italamerica S.A. Fund $9.35
Japan Growth Fund $8.50
Japan Pacific Fund $9.37
Japan Selection Fund $22.31
JLS Income Fund L.F.1.342
Keyes Real Estate Fund $5.14
KEYFUND $3.53
Kleinwort Benson Int. Fd. $8.69
Kleinwort Benson Jap. Fd. $10.67
Lafayette Associates $24.00
Lake Shore Fund $43.42
Leveraged Capital Holdings $15.47
Mad. Inter Fund 86.34
M.E.F.S. Fund $10.10
M. & G. Island Fund 12.70
Mercury Associates S.A. $70.51
Midas Gold Fd (1.023 oz) $35.20
Multinat'l Acquisitions $10.16
Mutual Funds of Am. Ltd. $18.71
Neuwirth Int'l Fund $4.48
Neuwirth Investment Fd. $7.63
New World Real Estate $10.00
N.A.M.F. $94.34
Nippon Fund $14.30
Nordiska Fund $7.63
Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $6.68
Nor. Amer. Book Fund $20.97
Olympic Capital Fund $3.29
Pacific Seaboard Fund $18.73

PAN AMER. MUTUAL FUNDS:
— Pan Amer. Growth Fd $8.23
— Pan Amer. Income Fd $12.71
— Pan Amer. Special Fd $8.47
— Real Estate Equities $10.31
Par Fund $10.60
Performance Group Fund. $1.11
Property Gr. Fd of Amer. $18.00
Pyramid (CMC) $17.10
Renta Fund L.F.2.183
Resurt Fund $10.05
Roosevelt Fund $10.48

SAFE GROUP:
— Safe Fund $11.52
— Safe Trust Fund $12.53
— Global Fund $6.66
— Cosmopolitan Fund $8.43
Selectire Am. Realty Fd. $10.27
Selectire Capital Fund $7.81
SEPRO $8.21

SHARE MANAGEMENT:
— Share Int'l Fund $9.77
— Share Realty Fund $10.33
Shareholders Excalibur $3.05
Shipowners Fund (The) $1,000.00

S.M.C. FUNDS:
— Boston Int. Securities $8.84
— Chase Selected Fund $9.45
— Crossbow Fund B.F.8.90
— Int'l Technology Fd. $11.19
— Invest. Selection Pd. $3.69
Sogetux Capital Fund ..... L.F 651
S. African Int'l Fund ..... Rah $.7747
Stanhope Transac Fund $11.86
Standard & Poor Int. Pd. $194.23
S.&P. Dollar Fund $3.57
S.&P. Hampstead Co. Ltd. $4.66
S.&P. Jardine Japan Fund $8.61
S.&P. Monitor Co. Ltd. $23.70
S.&P. Sterling Fund $4.56
Suez Amer. Risk Capital $17.51

SWISS BANK CORPORATION.
SWISS CREDIT BANK:
— Europa-Valor ..... S.F 165.75
— Intertator S.F.94.50
— Swissgrund New Series S.F.274.00
Target Offshore ..... 19 Pd
Terrafund Limited $3.05
The Commodity Fund $7.62
The O.S. Fund N.V. $5.34
Tokyo Capital Holdings NV $16.05
Tokyo Valor $10.23
TNT S.A. $12.90
Transpacific Fund $8.60
Tyndall Bermuda Fund ..... 21 Pd
Tyndall Inter. Fund ..... 18 Sd
Tyndall Overseas Fund $1.15

UNION BANK SWITZ:
— Amca, D.S. sh. ..... Bid S.F.81.50
— Eurit Bd. sh. ..... Bid S.F.159.00
— Fonsa, Swiss sh. ..... Bid S.F.100.00
— Globinvest ..... Bid S.F.84.00
— Pacific-Invest ..... Bid S.F.80.00
— Safit S. Al sh. ..... Bid S.F.204.00
— Sima, Sw R Est ..... Bid S.F.146.00

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— Atlanticonds D.M.30.92
— Europaconds D.M.50.03
— Unifonds D.M.25.57
— Osirenta D.M.45.00
U.N.I.T. $197.15

USI GROUP:
— United Growth Fund $1.42
— Un. Income & Gr Fd $10.35
— USI Venture Fund $1.71
— Euro-Am. Real Est. Fd $11.38
— Fund of Nations $12.53
— The Lion Plan $1.11
U.S. Income Properties $9.81
U.S. Land Fund $5.13
U.S. Trust Invest. Fund $8.86
Universal Bk Stock Fund $16.44
Victory Fund S.A. $10.38
Washington Associates 634.42
Western Growth Fund $6.94
Western Hedge Fd. Cl. A. 63.61
World Equity Growth Fd. $628.00
World Insur. Block Fund 614.22
World Real Est. Stock Fd. $14.52
Worldwide Securities $36.43
Worldwide Special Fund $2.75
Zodiac Commodity Fund 88.99
Zodiac Fund $7.40

D.M.—Deutsche Marks; *—Ex-dividend; +—New; N.A.—Not available; S.F.—Belgian francs; S.F.—Luxemburg francs; S.F.—Swiss francs; +—Offer price; a—Asked.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Wheat 2, red bush	$1.36¼	61.61½
Wheat 2, hard c.i.f. bu.	2.01¼	1.79½
Corn, 2 yellow bu.	1.84	1.52½
Oats 2 white bu.	.85¾	.85⅝
Rye 2 Western c.i.f. bu.	1.61	1.52½
Cocoa Accra. lb.	*.40⅝	.43½
Coffee 4 Bantos lb.	†.56	.38½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	16½	.16½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton.	105.00	89.00
Iron 5, Fdry Phila. ton.	68.00	66.00
Steel scrap No. 1 buy Pitt	40-41	33-34
Lead, spot lb.	.14½	.15½
Copper elec. lb.	.60-.60½	.46½
Tin, (Straits), lb.	1.77¼	1.65
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	.15	.14½
Silver N.Y. oz.	1.84½	1.67½
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's indrx (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931).	416.4	402.2

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Sept. 1, 1970

Wool, new: Oct. 90.3 b, Dec. 92.5 b, March '71 95.1 b.

Wool tops: Oct. 134.2 b, Dec. 137.1 b, March '71 139.6 b.

Cocoa: Sept. 35.05, Dec. 35.19, March '71 35.46, May '71 35.60, July '71 35.80, Sept. '71 36.05, Dec. '71 36.01.

Copper: Sept. 56.00, Oct. 56.45, Dec. 57.00, Jan. '71 57.10, March '71 57.80, May '71 57.80, July '71 57.80, Sept. '71 57.75, Dec. '71 57.75.

Orange juice frozen concentrated: Sept. 37.05 b, Nov. 35.15 b, Dec. 33.90 b, Jan. '71 33.60 b, March '71 40.50 b.

Potatoes: Nov. 2.60, March '71 3.09, April '71 3.22, May 3.37.

Silver: Sept. 182.70, Dec. 186.00, Jan. '71 188.00, March '71 191.50, May '71 194.50, July '71 197.40, Sept. '71 200.20, Dec. '71 204.40.

(a) asked. (b) bid. (n) nominal.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Oct	26.70	26.83	26.70	26.70	+ 2
Dec	26.70	26.83	26.70	26.70-71	+2-3
Mar	27.19	27.23	27.19	27.20	+ 5
May	27.27	27.36	27.27	27.23	— 2
Jul	27.39	27.59	27.37	27.27	— 3
Oct	—	—	—	225.45	+18

z-bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Sep	1.59	1.59	1.56	1.56¼	1.58¾
Dec	1.63⅝	1.63⅝	1.51¾	1.62¾	1.64½
Mar	1.67½	1.67½	1.65⅝	1.66¼	1.68
May	1.65¾	1.65¾	1.63¾	1.64⅝	1.66
Jul	1.55½	1.57	1.55½	1.55⅞	1.57
CORN					
Sep	1.55½	1.57¼	1.54¾	1.55	1.58¼
Dec	1.54½	1.54½	1.51	1.51⅝	1.54
Mar	1.56½	1.58½	1.55¼	1.55¾	1.58⅞
May	1.61	1.61	1.57	1.57¼	1.61
Jul	1.60¼	1.60¼	1.57	1.57¼	1.61
SOYBEANS					
Sep	2.76	2.76¼	2.72	2.72	2.77
Nov	2.79¾	2.79¾	2.75	2.75½	2.80
Jan	2.84½	2.84½	2.80	2.81	2.85½
Mar	2.89¾	2.89¾	2.84¾	2.85½	2.91
May	2.93½	2.93½	2.88½	2.89¼	2.94
Jul	2.94¾	2.95¼	2.89	2.89¾	2.95½
Aug	2.91¼	2.91½	2.87	2.87	2.94
SOYBEAN OIL					
Sep	10.81	10.89	10.65	10.72	10.83
Oct	10.28	10.35	10.22	10.23	10.33
Dec	9.80	9.85	9.72	9.77	9.81
Jan	9.71	9.73	9.67	9.73	09.78
Mar	9.71	9.76	9.67	9.67	9.76
May	9.72	9.76	9.66	9.68	9.75
Jul	9.66	9.70	9.64	09.65	09.72
Aug	—	—	—	09.67	09.75
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Asep	80.75	81.20	79.50	79.50	81.25
Oct	80.00	80.25	79.10	79.20	80.50
Dec	79.25	78.50	77.50	77.70	78.95
Jan	77.75	78.00	77.25	77.40	79.20
Mar	77.90	78.00	77.40	077.60	78.25
May	79.60	78.25	77.80	78.10	79.40
Jul	77.90	78.40	77.90	078.20	78.30
Aug	78.50	78.50	78.20	078.25	—

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

SILVER

Bank Stocks

	Bid.	Asked	Prev. Ask.
Bank of Am. S.F.	00*4	81¼	81½
Fiduciary Tr.	65	75	65
First Chicago Corp.	58¾	59	58¾
First Nat. Boston	67¼	68	67½
U.S. Trust Co	54	56	54

*Ex-dividend.

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Mid-day Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Ling 6½-81..	90	91
Aerop Paris 9-85..	99½	100¼
AllisChalm 6½-72..	94¼	97¼
Am Brands 8-81..	94½	95¼
Amoco 6¾-85.....	85¼	85¾
Armco 7½-80.....	88	89½
Atlas Cop. 7½-85..	98½	99½
BancoOrbea 7½-7.	90	91¼
BestFoods 9-85...	99½	100¼
Bendix 8-79.....	93	94
Borg Warn 8-79..	94¼	95¼
BP 6½-78.....	89	90½
Cabot 8¼-75.....	99¼	100¼
Calanese 6¾-82...	83	84½
Chevron 7-80.....	86	87½
Chrysler 7-84.....	76	77¼
CNA Overs 9-75...	99½	100½
ContOil 9½-85....	99¾	100¼
Cont Oil 7-80.....	85	86½
Cont Tele 9-82....	99¼	100¼
Copen City 8-84...	90	91½
Copen Tel 9-85....	98¼	99¼
Courtaulds 9-82..	90¼	99¼
CutlerH 7½-89...	87½	89
DeBeers 6½-82...	78½	80
Denmark 9-82.....	99	100
DenmMtgeB 7½-8	87	89
Erap 9-82.....	90¼	99¼
Eriksberg 6¾-82..	82½	84
Finland 7¼-77.....	90	92
Ford 8-81.....	96	97
GDF 9-85.....	99	100
GenMills 7-80.....	85½	87
Goodyear 6¾-71...	97	98
Hamersley 9½ ...	96½	97½
Hercules 6¾-71...	96½	97½
Honda 7½-81.....	88	98
Honeywell 6¾-71.	96½	97¼
Honeywell 6-81...	83½	85½
IC I 6½-82.....	83	84½
I S E 9-85.....	99	100
Ireland 9-85.....	97¼	98¼
Kawasaki 7¾-73..	97	98½
Marriott 9¼-75...	98¾	99¾
MassFerg 9-82...	98	99
Mexico 7-82.....	88	89
Miles 8¾-75.....	98	99
Mitsubishi 7¾-73.	97½	99
Mobil Int 7-86...	84	85½
Monsanto 8¾-85..	95¾	96¾
Montreal 9-85....	100¼	101¼
Hablsco 6½-82...	84	85½
N.Bronsw 9¾-79.	99	100
N.Zealand 7-76...	91	93
NipponEl 7½-81..	90	91½
NovaScotia 9-85..	99	100½
Occidental 9¼-82.	87	89
Oslo 7¼-73.....	96½	97½
Oslo 9-85.....	98½	99½
OlisElev 8¾-85...	94¾	95¾
PhilipsL 6¾-76...	95	97
PhilipsP 6-81.....	84	85½
Portugal 6½-77...	95½	97
ProctG&G 6½-82..	83	84½
QuebecCity 9-82..	100½	101½
QuebecHydR-74/79	96½	97½
QuebecProv 9-85.	99	100
Queensland 9-82.	98½	99½
Renault 6¾-82....	79½	81½
Shell 6½-79.....	87½	89
SkraKvina 9-85...	98¼	99¼
Sumitomo 7¾-73.	97	98½
Telefy w/w 6½-83	70	72
Tel 6¾-85.....	80	82
Transocean 7-80..	66	67½
Transocean 9-84..	90½	92
TRW 7¼-83.....	83	84½
Uniroyal 6¾-82...	79½	81
UnitMerch 9-82...	93¾	94¾

Variable Rate

Autopistas 10¾-73	98½	99
ENEL 10¼-80.....	99¾	100¼
Insilco 10% 80 .	98½	99
Pepsi 9½-80.....	98¾	98¾

Convertible Bonds

Amoco 5½-84.....	85	87
Apco 6-89.....	80	82
Atlas Corp 4¾-87..	93½	95½
Amer Can 4¾-88..	91	93
AmTob 5¼-88.....	104	106
Asahi 6¼-84.....	90½	92½
Ashland 5-88.....	75	77
Chevron 5-88.....	91	93
Chesebr 6¼-94...	90	92
Chrysler 4¾-88...	61	63
CuminsIntr 5-88..	89	91
EquityF 5¼-89...	61	63
EastKodak 4½-88	90	92
Firestone 5-88....	88	90
Ford 5-83.....	86	88
GenElec 4¼-85...	85	87
GenFoods 4¾-82.	96	98
Gillette 4¾-82....	83	85
Hitachi 6¼-84....	88	90
Honeywell 5-83...	95½	97½
I.S.E. 5-88.....	88	90
I.S.E 6¼-89.....	94½	96½
Itoh 6½-89.....	84½	86½
J. Logan 4¾-83..	79	81
W.Kidde 5-89.....	66	68
Komatsu 6¼-84..	87	89
Kubota 6½-84...	84½	86½
Lasco 5-88.....	46	48
Lasco Int 5-89...	45	47
LTV 5-88.....	29	31
MarMidland 5-88.	100	102
Michelin 6-85....	91	93
Miles 4¾-92.....	81	83
Mitsubishi 7-85...	87½	89½
Mitsui 6½-83.....	104	109
Motorola 4½-83..	81½	83½
MurphyOil 5-89...	68	70
Nabisco 5¼-88...	101	103
Owens Ill 5-77....	91	93
PanAm 5¼-88.....	71	73
Penny J.C. 6-87...	91	93
Pepsico 4½-91....	100½	102½
PhilMor 4¾-89...	102	104
Phil Lamp 4¾-88	109	111
PiResrch 6½-84..	65	67
R.C.A. 5-88.....	76	78
Revlon 4¾-83.....	97	99
ReynoldsM 5-88..	76½	78½
Sears 4¾-88.....	94	96
Texaco 4½-88....	85	87
Toshiba 6½-1983.	80	82
Tayrayind 6¼-70.	78	80
UtahInt1 5¾-83...	126½	128½
WardFoods 5¾-88	61	63
WarnLam 4½-88.	102	104

Units of Account Bonds

CasaMatz 5½-78.	84½	86
Cavado7¾-83.....	96½	97½
ComFedE16½-85..	82½	83½
ComFedEl 8½-79.	96	97
CopCounty 7¾-84.	89	90
CUF 6¾-77.....	95	96
Escom 7¾-78.....	92½	93½
Eur C&S 5¾-86..	88	89
Manitoba 7¾-89	87	88
Norgesk 5¼-82...	84½	85½
Redmond 6¾-83..	97	98
Reed 6¾-83.....	84	85
Sacor 6¾-77.....	98	99
Scotland 6¾-84...	95½	96½
Watney 7¾-84...	87	88

Bondtrade-Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med	Long	Conv.
Yesterday.	93.86	85.65	99.12
Previous ..	93.88	85.66	99.36

Eurodollars

Sept. 1, 1970

	Bid	Asked	Change Bid
1 Day Fix	7 3/8	7 5/8	— 1/4
One Month ...	7 11/16	7 13/16	— 1/2
3 Months.....	7 13/16	7 15/16	— 1/0
One Year	8 5/16	8 7/16	— 1/16

BANK WIDEMANN & CO. AG
8023 ZURICH
SWITZERLAND
Securities, Foreign Exchange, Precious Metals.

Tokyo Exchange

Sept. 1, 1970

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass ...	148	Matsu E. Ind.	493
Canon Cam. ...	358	Matsu El. Wks	732
Dai Nip. Print.	225	Mitsubi Hvy Ind	70
Fuji Bank	369	Mitsui & Co.	156
Fuji Photo	1634	Mitsukoshi ...	334
Hayakawa E....	295	Nippon Elec...	210
Hitachi	109	Shiseido	936
Honda Motor .	163	Sony Corp ..	8,195
C. Itoh	122	Sumitomo Bk.	271
Japan Air Lines	1,475	Taisho Marine	186
Kao Soap	304	Takeda Chem.	308
Kansai El P...	672	Tejin	77
Kirin Brewery.	172	Tokyo Marine	268
Komatsu	172	Toray	122
Kubota I Wks	191	Toyota Motor.	396

(Previous.

What a good time...

for the good taste of a Kent.

KENT CIGARETTES

With the famous Microrette Filter

© Lorillard 1970

We announce with deep sorrow

the death of our Vice President-Economist

William H. Chartener

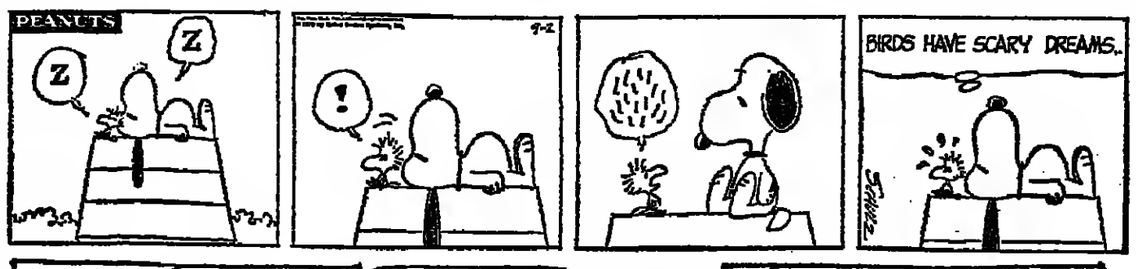
on Friday, August 28, 1970

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

American Stock Exchange Trading

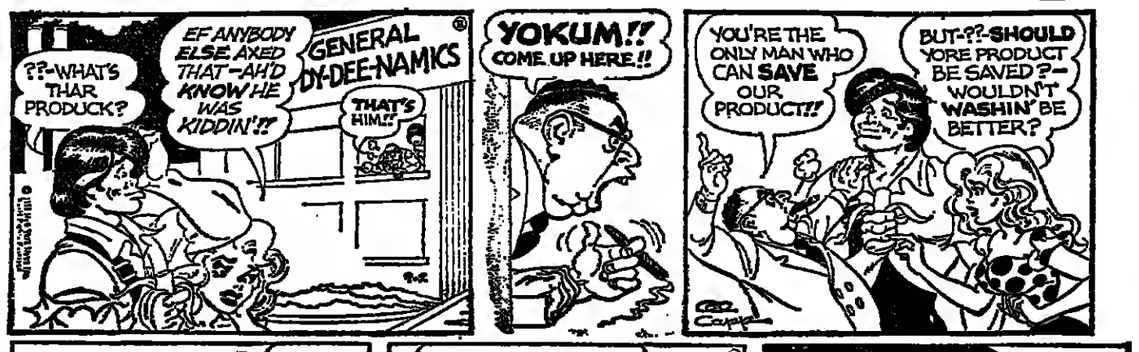
— 1970 — High	Low	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
52	27½	PrentHall .68	23	36½	36½	35½	35⅞	— ⅛
13¾	9	PrisRlt A .80	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
12½	5⅛	Price Castial.	1	7	7	7	7	
19⅝	13¼	Proler St .75e	10	18⅞	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
9⅞	8⅛	Prov Gas .64	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
32⅞	5¾	PrudRes .20a	12	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ½
24¾	13½	PrudBldg .24	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
20½	4	PrudFnds .10	36	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	PubcaPet .15	67	8⅝	9¼	8½	8½	— ¼
61⅞	51½	PSColo 9¼.25	225	54	54	54	54	+ 1½
8⅝	4¾	Puritan Fash	17	5	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
24½	14¼	Pyle Natl .60	10	28⅝	28⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
13⅛	8⅛	Pyroll Co .24	6	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
R								
6⅛	2⅛	Ramar Ind	9	3½	3½	3⅜	3½	
20½	15½	Ranchers Ex	21	18¼	18½	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
7⅝	2½	Rapid Am wt	145	3⅝	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
19	5⅛	Ray Resrcs	9	7¼	7¼	1	1	
11½	5⅝	RaymPre .40	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Reading Ind	13	5⅝	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
20½	16⅝	RealEst1 1.32	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
17¾	9⅝	RltyInCT .97e	24	10¼	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	REDM Corp	10	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
5¼	2½	Reeves Ind	12	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
15⅞	2	Reeves Telec	39	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	
34⅝	24	Rell Ins 3.30	2250	27	27½	27	27½	+1½
11⅞	5	Remco Ind	8	8½	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ½
15⅝	10¼	Rem Ar .80e	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
18⅝	12⅝	ResMtg1 1.60	41	14⅞	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+ ⅞
5¼	2⅝	RepMtgIn wt	63	3⅛	3⅜	3	3⅜	+ ⅜
63⅝	11	ResrchCtl .06	34	28⅝	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
11¼	4⅝	Reserve OG	26	7½	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
10½	4⅛	Resistoflex	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅝	4⅞	ResortsIntl A	16	6	6½	6	6	— ⅛
13⅝	6¾	ResortsIntl B	8	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅜
22½	4	Rest As .07p	47	5	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
14¾	9¾	RH Med Svcs	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
13	7⅝	RIC Intl Ind	36	3	2⅞	2½	2⅞	
36⅝	14⅝	Richton Int	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
16⅝	6⅝	RicoArg Mng	8	16	16½	16	16½	— ⅛
15	2⅞	Riker Maxsn	162	4½	4½	4⅛	4⅝	
4	1½	Riker Maxn pf	9	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
5⅞	4	Riff Fin B .34	5	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
8½	3¼	Robintech	37	5⅛	6	5⅛	5⅛	
9½	4⅝	Roblin Ind	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
23½	7⅝	Rochester .24	23	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	— ½
45	15	Rollins Intl	17	18⅝	18⅝	18	18	— ¼
3½	1⅛	Roll Roy .05e	12	1⅝	1¾	1 11-16	1 11-16	— 1-16
5¾	4	Rosenan .05p	7	5½	5½	5½	5½	
26¾	10½	RowanDrl .21e	21	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
3¾	1¾	Royal Amer	46	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
9½	3½	RoyBusn .10e	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	5	
12½	4	Rusco Indust	23	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2	Russeks Inc	2	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅛	RussellA .06e	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
32⅛	18½	RustCraft .40	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
5⅛	2⅛	Ryerson Hay	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
S								
16½	9⅝	SabinRoy .40	115	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	7	Safeguard Ind	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅞	5⅛	Salem Corp	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
14¼	13½	Sambos Rest	8	13⅝	18½	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
6⅝	3⅛	B Carlos .16e	17	4¼	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅜
12½	10⅛	D DieG pf.88	8	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
28⅞	17¾	SanJuan Rac	55	20⅛	22	20⅛	22	+2⅛
16⅛	5	Saottas .06h	32	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	2⅝	Sargent Ind	6	4	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
24⅝	8	SavASlop .24	90	8½	8⅞	8½	8½	— ¼
23	19¼	Savin B Mch	46	25¾	25¾	25	25½	— ⅛
14	5⅛	Savoy Indust	8	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	12⅝	Saxon Ind	222	14⅛	15⅛	14	14⅞	+ ⅞
6⅞	2⅝	Sayre Fisher	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅛	7¼	Scam Instru	5	12⅞	13	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Schiller .16	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14	5	Science Mgt	43	9	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
8⅞	5	Scient Atlant	6	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
14	6	Scope Indust	3	1½	7⅜	7½	7¼	+ ⅜
17	9¼	ScotTyshH .10e	5	13	12	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
28½	11¼	Scurry Rain	13	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
9⅛	6	SEAMAR .20	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
12	4⅛	Sea Containr	11	4	6	5¼	5¼	
8⅛	4⅝	SbdPlywd .10	2	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
12⅝	3⅝	Seelectro Cp	5	4⅝	4½	4½	4½	
13⅝	4⅞	Seitg Ltz .26r	21	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	2⅝	Sequoyah Ind	43	8¼	2¼	3⅛	3¼	
16⅝	7⅛	Servisco .19p	21	7½	7½	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅜
6¼	3	Servo Corp	6	4¼	4½	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
18⅝	9	Servotronic	9	11⅝	11⅝	11	11	— ⅝
9⅞	7⅝	Seton Co .45	13	8½	8½	8	8	— ½
6½	4¼	Shaer Sh .36	15	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
9¼	3⅝	Shahmoon In	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Shattck Denn	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	4	SheffWat .12r	51	7⅝	7½	6¾	6½	— ¾
15⅝	6	Shelter Rsrcs	16	11¾	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ¼
61½	35¼	Sherwod Med	2	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	
3⅝	1⅛	Siboney Corp	75	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞	
14¼	6⅛	Sierra P Ind	4	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
16¼	7⅛	Sierracin Cp	3	11⅝	11⅝	11	11	— ½
13⅝	3½	Sigma Ins .50t	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	3½	SilicnTran	41	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
7⅝	4⅝	SimcoStrs .20	4	5	5⅛	5	5¼	+ ⅜
22⅝	5⅛	Simplicit .25b	1	6½	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ¼
33⅞	18	Simplex Wire	0	21	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅛
37¼	19	SincVenOil 2	290	25½	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Sitkin SmRig	12	7¼	7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅛
29½	16¾	SkagaDr .40b	33	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
9⅛	6⅛	Sky City Strs	4	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
24¼	8½	SlickCorp .32	54	10⅞	11¼	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
48	19⅝	Slick pfA 1.75	28	22½	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	4⅛	SMO Ind .17	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
48⅝	12⅛	Solitron .24	173	15⅝	15⅝	15	15½	— ⅛
34⅞	10¼	Sonder Brdct	20	18¼	18¼	18	18¼	
17⅞	8¼	SoroPap .25p	2	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	
24	4⅝	Soundesign	21	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
28	21½	SC Org pf1.50	2500	23¾	23¾	23½	23½	— ¾
105⅛	98	SCE pf 8.96	2	103½	103½	103½	103½	
20	17	SC S.80pf 1.45	4	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
23½	16	SC S.25pf 1.20	49	20	20½	20	20½	+ ¼
16⅝	13¾	SC 4.78pf 1.19	2	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	SC 4.32pf 1.08	9	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅝
47	22½	Sou Roy 1.20	5	29⅞	30½	29⅞	30½	+ ⅜
24	9¾	Sw For Ind	62	16	16	15⅝	16	— ⅛
14⅝	8	Swn Inv .70	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
11	6½	Specity Rest	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+
8½	5½	Spector Ind	3	6½	6¼	6½	6½	
15¼	5⅛	Spectra .18	2	5⅞	5	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
12¾	4¼	SpeedOP .21t	2	5⅝	5⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
20¼	4⅝	Spencer Shoe	70	6½	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
15¼	5¼	SSP Ind .12e	3	6⅝	6⅝	6	6	— ¼
20⅝	12½	Std Allian .80	1	14	14	14	14	— ½
11⅞	8¼	Std Containr	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
12⅞	5½	Std Dred .20g	11	7	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
20⅝	16	StDred pf1.60	250	18	18	18	18	— ⅝
8⅛	2⅛	Std Metals	3	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
24⅛	16	StdMot A .15	15	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
11¾	4⅛	Std Pac Corp	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	20¾	Std Prod 1.20	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
7⅛	2¾	Stanlay Avia	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
5¾	2	Stanwick Cp	7	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
8½	5⅝	Stardust .06	5	6	6	5¼	6	+ ⅛
10⅝	8	Star Smkt .60	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
21¼	8⅝	Starmam Inst	57	11⅛	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
15	9½	Steelmet Ind	23	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
13	6⅛	SteinNat .25b	4	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
8⅞	2¼	Stelar Ind	29	3½	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
40⅝	0	Superscope	39	12¼	12¼	11¾	12	— ⅛
5¾	1⅞	Supronics Cp	5	2⅝	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
12¼	5⅛	Susquehana	63	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7½	— ⅜
15	9¼	Susqueh pf 1	11	11½	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅜
18⅝	12⅛	Suire M .99e	9	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	15¼	— ¼
9⅝	4½	Synalloy .381	2	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	
69½	18⅛	Syntex .40b	130	28¾	28⅞	28¼	28½	— ⅜
49⅛	10⅛	Systems Eng	66	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
T								
5⅞	2¾	Tamar Elect	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
14½	13⅝	TastyBk .52a	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
26¼	6½	Tech Aerofm	5	8½	8¼	8¼	8½	
5¾	2	Tech Sym Cp	26	2¾	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
27¼	7¼	Technic Oper	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅜
6¾	2⅛	Technic Tape	17	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
22	7	Technico .20p	28	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
14⅛	4	Technitrol	3	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
16⅝	6⅛	Teleflex .30p	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅜
133½	46	Telepromt	92	64½	64½	62⅝	62⅞	—1⅞
20¼	3⅞	Tenna Corp	112	6⅝	6⅞	6¼	6¼	+ ⅜
8⅛	2¾	Tenney Eng	9	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Tensor Cp	7	4	4	5	4	— ⅛
39¼	13¼	Tesoro Pet	26	26	26	2⅛	2¼	— ¼
8⅛	3⅝	Texstar	22	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
18	7½	Textron wt	10	13	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ⅜
0⅛	3	TPt Co Inc	10	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
12	8¾	ThorMkl .60r	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
29	13¾	Tonka Cp .40	8	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	9⅝	Tool Resrch	32	12¼	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	17	Torin Cp .40b	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
14⅛	¼	TownClry .20	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
6¼	2	Trans Cerib	224	3¼	3⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	9⅛	TransLux .60	33	22	22¼	21	21	— ¾
8⅝	2	Transair .02g	2	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	6⅞	Transonrm	83	8⅝	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
14½	5	TWA wt	52	8⅛	8⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅞
73	43	Trl Cont wt	6	58	56½	58	56½	+2⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Trl State Mot	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
26⅝	10½	TriangP .15g	19	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
3⅜	2 7-16	Tubos Mex	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
23⅝	6	Tyco Labs	35	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	
U								
10¼	3⅛	Udico Corp	1	4	8	4	4	
9⅞	3	UIP Corp	216	3	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅜
14¾	3⅝	Unexcelled	18	5	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
12⅛	6½	Un Fin1 .47t	2	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
16¼	10½	Un StOr

PEANUTS



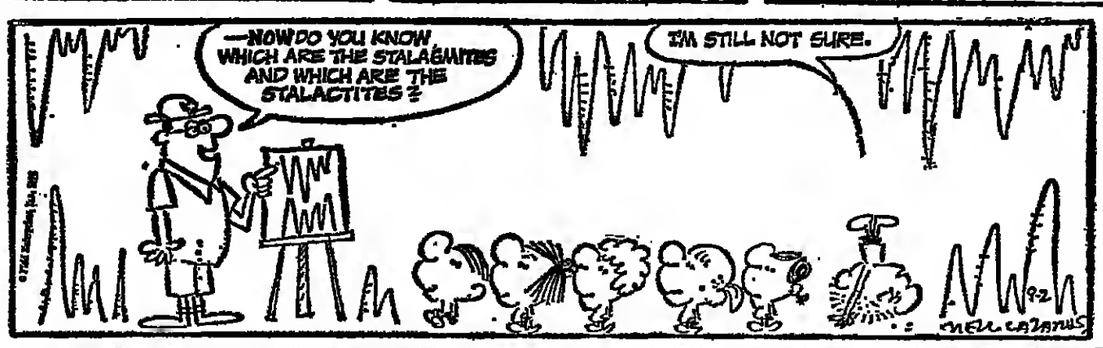
B.C.

L'IL ABNER



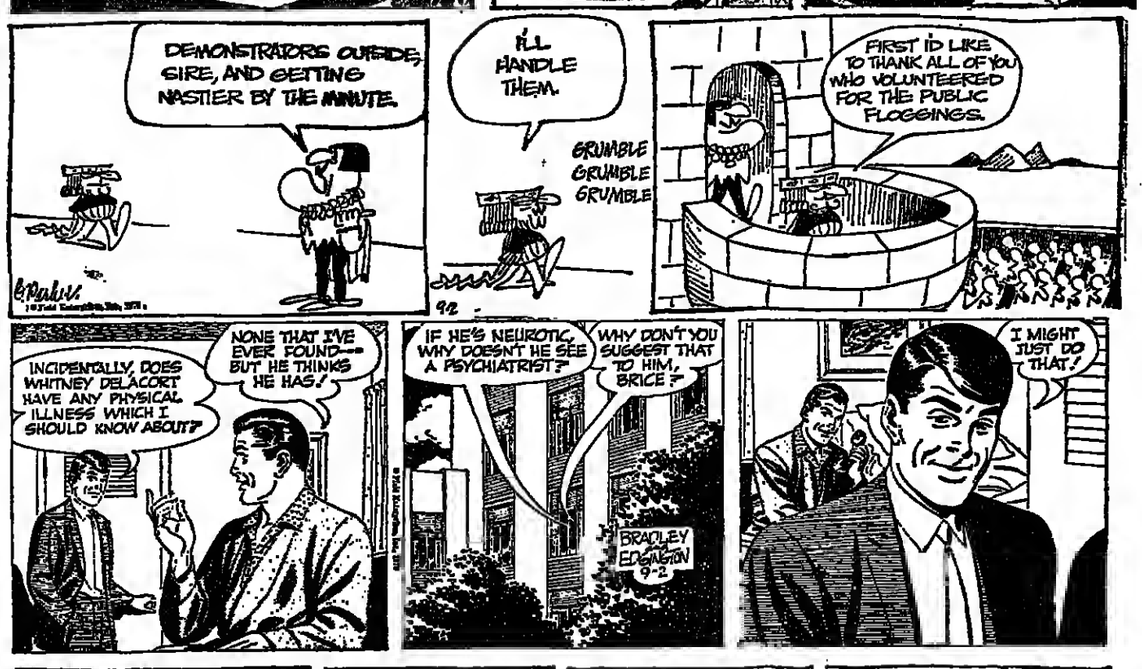
BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID



POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North opened the diagramed hand with one diamond, to East's surprise, and South responded one spade.

When North then jumped to three diamonds, South was in a quandary. This general principle on misfit hands is to stop as quickly as possible, but from South's angle three diamonds was most unlikely to be the best contract for his side.

South bid three spades and would have liked to play that contract. Unfortunately for him, such a bid is forcing in standard methods when partner has made a strong rebid. North naturally raised spades.

West's opening lead was the club king. He continued with the ace and jack of clubs, winning the first three tricks. East signaled in diamonds.

NORTH (D)
♠ KQ
♡ AK
◇ KQ5432
♣ 972

WEST
♠ J82
♡ 842
◇ J
♣ AKJ654

EAST
♠ 74
♡ Q1053
◇ A109876
♣ Q

SOUTH
♠ A109653
♡ J976
◇ —
♣ 1083

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ◇	Pass	1 ♠	2 ♣
3 ◇	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club king.

The right defense at the fourth trick was to lead the diamond jack, but West unwisely led a fourth round of clubs, in the hope that East held the spade ten. This defense was doubly unfortunate, for it misled East into thinking that the declarer held the diamond jack.

When South ruffed the fourth club, cashed the king and queen of spades and led the diamond king, East not unnaturally covered with the ace. This turned out to be an error when South ruffed and reached this position:

NORTH
♠ —
♡ AK
◇ Q543
♣ —

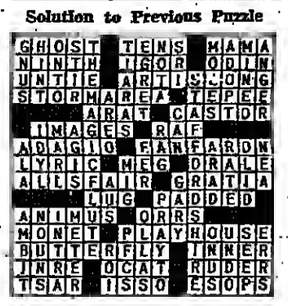
WEST
♠ J
♡ 842
◇ —
♣ 54

EAST
♠ —
♡ Q105
◇ 987
♣ —

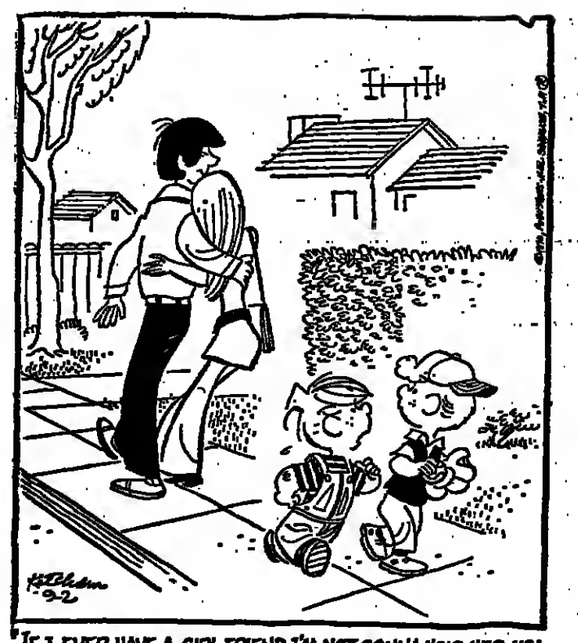
SOUTH
♠ A10
♡ J976
◇ —
♣ —

When South extracted the missing trump by leading the spade ace, he threw a diamond from dummy, and East was in pain. Whatever suit he chose to discard would allow South to develop his 10th trick.

Solution to Previous Puzzle



DENNIS THE MENACE



"IF I EVER HAVE A GIRL FRIEND, I'M NOT GONNA HOLD HER UP! SHE'S GONNA LEARN TO WALK BY HERSELF!"

JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and DOUGLAS

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SABOS

OAPIN

RICCUS

THELAH

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PLUSH BISON QUIVER THRIVE

Answer: *What the customs inspector said the smuggler's case was*—OPEN & SHUT

BOOKS

THE THREE TRIALS OF MANIREMA

By Jose J. Veiga. Translated from the Portuguese by Pan G. Bird. Knopf. 154 pp. $4.95.

THE MISPLACED MACHINE

And Other Stories

By Jose J. Veiga. Translated from the Portuguese by Pan G. Bird. Knopf. 141 pp. $4.95.

MY SWEET ORANGE TREE

By Jose Mauro de Vasconcelos. Translated from the P tuguese by Edgard H. Miller. Knopf. 214 pp. $4.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THESE three volumes represent the first appearance in English of two contemporary Brazilian writers of some reputation in their home country. Except that both fill out our knowledge of the poorer and less appetizing side of Brazilian life, they have—on the basis of these books—little in common. Jose Veiga is a writer of wider range, greater complexity and with a larger reach. He is dark in coloring and more somber in mood. Even his playfulness has a grotesque and macabre side. Vasconcelos is relaxed, expansive, emotional. He plays on the heartstrings and is not afraid to push sentiment to the edge of sentimentality. Although there are children in Veiga's stories, none lives the carefree life of the urchin in "My Sweet Orange Tree."

Veiga is never quite lighthearted. "Holiday Sunday," stark and stripped, is a powerful disquisition on the treatment of the Indians by their so-called superiors. "Courting Couple" is a satirical spoof of small-town marriage practice. The stolid duo is careful of all the proprieties and needs except those of their own senses. The title story mocks the bureaucracy of a hamlet that acquires a machine that no one has ordered, no one can run, and no one knows what it is for. Nevertheless, the machine brings the town great prestige. Its presence turns out to be greater justification than its function.

His stories are not so simple as the summaries indicate. There is always something above and beyond the facts of the story. Call it allegory, if you will, or symbol or social commentary. But something more is always being meant than is being said. This trait is seen best in "The Three Trials of Manirema."

One day, the citizens of Manirema, a nondescript country town, notice a pack train of men and horses settling down not far from them across the stream. The townsfolk, hungry for news and novelty, look forward to meeting the strangers. But nothing happens. The others, aloof and unfriendly, wall themselves in and go about their mysterious work. Contact is finally made. One man is hired to haul sand; a loud-mouthed shopkeeper forces his way into their compound for a visit. Both regret their action. They re-appear frightened and broken in spirit and soon an undefinable dread hangs over the town. Only one man, the smith, outfaces the strangers and, to everyone's astonishment, is left alone.

During this time the town suffers two visitations. In the first, a huge pack of dogs inundates the place, destroy and dirtying everything it reach. In the second, a gr herd of oxen pushes its into the village, occupy every inch of space and alm crushing the buildings in way. But when the oxen le it is found that the strang have left, too.

A man with a playful im nation can read all kinds meanings into this novele Obviously, the townsfolk laborate in their own sub tion. The superiority of stranger, derives as m from willpower as from th physical assets. Do the d stand for the invaders, oxen f the strength and tience of the people? Is smith supposed to show w one man can do against ty ny? The questions remain.

Sometimes, his meanings explicit enough. In one stor youngster living at the edge the clearing with his pare fears the violence of the fa lous creatures who live beyo it. But when violence does co it is in the form of a uniform official with a carbine. What clear in Veiga's stories is t in his Brazil there is no l only the naked bullet: t most lives are mean and h less: and that poverty termines a man's future m than chance.

Veiga is, however, not a satisfying writer. The sto are too scrappy, too short, are no more into one than are out of it. Mood and eff are transitory. And in "Ma rema," the allegory overwhe the tale it is supposed to illu nate.

According to the publish "My Sweet Orange Tree" been a raging best seller Brazil, where it has sold 375 copies. Its virtue: are obvio Zeze, the precocious 5-year who owns the orange tree is rascal who is part str urchin, part Peck's bad b part philosopher. He gets in all sorts of scrapes. He scar a pregnant woman with imitation snake, spreads wax the walk so people can sl hooks rides on the back automobiles.

At the same time, he is ex lent in school, brings flowers his teachers, and works hard buy a gift for his pover stricken father. He has understanding of an anal and the dedication of a m sionary. He sounds unbelieva and he is. I found the ser ment sticky, the incidents e barrassing. Zeze is closer "Penrod" and Horatio Al than to Golding's "Lord of Flies," and it seems a little late in the season for that.

Mr. Lask is a book revie for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

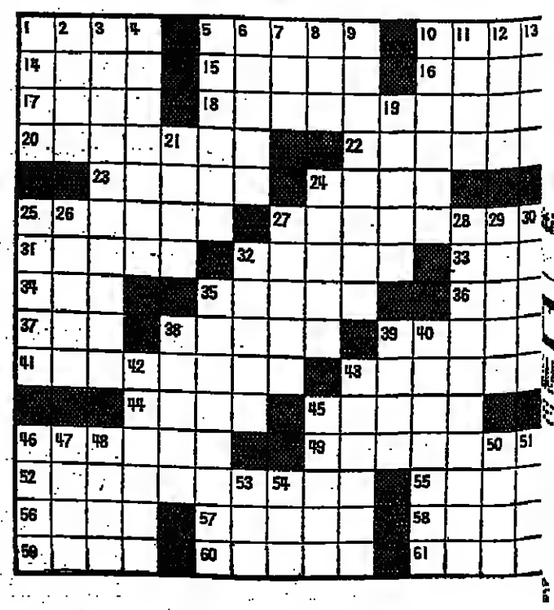
By Will We

ACROSS

1 Charles or George
5 Do a farm job
10 Shawl or scarf
14 Holly
15 Lofty nest
16 Primate genus
17 Speck
18 Unruly
20 Small faucet
22 Steeple area
23 Baits
24 TV musician
25 Solvent
27 Mocking
31 ——Powell, founder of Boy Scouts
32 Scot landowner
33 Conjunction
34 "—— Town"
35 East Indian dish
36 Town in Belgium
37 Big Ten team: Abbr.
38 Revolutionary War general
39 Dart
41 Lamented
43 Opera immortal
44 Cuts of meat
45 Kind of button
46 Narcotic
49 Biblical character
52 Chaucer locale
55 Kind of plum
56 Belgrade name
57 Montague
58 Sicilian city
59 Repute
60 Colorado resort
61 Prison: Colloq.

DOWN

1 Flaccid
2 Lily plant
3 Percussion instrument
4 Accomplish
5 Postman's burden
6 Gives out news sub rosa
7 Inlet
8 Sharp cold
9 Fruit of the wintergreen
10 Large marine snails
11 Mansard or gambrel
12 Great Asian river
13 Flower
19 Icy
21 Algerian nav base
24 Fish dams
25 Enola Gay's cargo
26 Motive
27 Ventured
28 Carefree
29 Berliners' nan for East Germ police
30 Sister of Calli
32 Renaissance instruments
35 Capital of Australia
38 Mirth, io Fran
39 City in Yeme
40 Fawns
42 Webster or Calhoun
43 Western sight
45 Gay ——
46 Eight: Prefix
47 Made amends
48 Division word
50 Hindu god of fire
51 Brand
53 Cattle geous
54 Diamond figu for short



هكذا من الاصل [redacted]

Defeat Cards, Buy Reliever Herbel

Mets Gain Ground and Pitching Help

By Joseph Durso

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1 (NYT).—The New York Mets, looking for help in the home stretch of a troublesome summer, bought Ron Herbel from the San Diego Padres last night and then helped themselves to an 11-6 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

The Mets laid out an undisclosed amount of cash for Herbel, a 32-year-old relief pitcher who had appeared 64 times for the Padres this season. That made him the workhorse of the National League, but his earned-run average of 4.94 indicated he was an undistinguished workhorse.

Herbel did not report until today, but for a while last night it seemed as though the Mets' starting staff took the message. Jerry Koosman, pitching with a bit more command than usual during this puzzling summer, stopped the Cardinals on two hits until the sixth as the Mets rushed to a 6-0 lead.

But in the home half of the sixth, the Cardinals pounded five runs across the plate with two down on a three-run home run by Joe Torre and a two-run homer by Ted Simmons. Suddenly, the Mets were surrounded by the problem that had put them into narrow straits, and in third place with only 31 games to go: ineffective pitching.

Before all the heavy hitting began, the Mets and Cardinals seemed headed in opposite directions. The Mets had lost three games in a row and seven of nine; the Cardinals had won four straight and seven of nine.

But the Mets came out swinging against Nelson Briles with three runs in the first inning and knocked him out before the inning was ended. They did it on a single by Tommie Agee, a double by Cleon Jones, a walk to Art Shamsky, a two-run single by Donn Clendenon and an infield grounder by Ken Boswell.

An inning later, Agee drilled his 22d home run, off Mike Torrez, making it 4-0, and three innings after that, a pair of walks and a two-out single by Shamsky made it 6-0.

At that point, Koosman appeared safe enough. But the old haunting refrain of this long summer came back in the home half of the sixth, which Koosman started with two walks.

After two outs, Torre lifted his 18th home run, and after a single by Jose Cardenal, rookie catcher Simmons lifted his second over the leftfield fence.

But the hitters went to the rescue of the pitchers again, and Agee led the charge again with a leadoff double in the seventh. Garrett followed with a single and went to second on the throw home that held Agee at third. Then Jones added a single for two comfort runs.

Orioles 10, Yankees 2

In the American League, Brooks Robinson drove in three runs and Paul Blair and Ellie Hendricks added two each as Baltimore capitalized on early New York errors and drubbed the Yankees, 10-2.

Senators 5, Indians 4

Frank Howard crashed a home run with a man on in the fifth inning to tie Minnesota's Harmon Killebrew for the American League lead with 38 as Washington defeated Cleveland, 5-4.

Red Sox 4, Tigers 2

Ray Culp drove in the tie-breaking run with a sixth-inning single and posted his 14th victory as Boston defeated Detroit, 4-2, to move within one-half game of the Tigers in a battle for third place in the American League East.

Tuesday's Game

Phillies 3, Cubs 2

Terry Harmon's two-out pinch single in the 13th inning lifted Philadelphia to a 3-2 victory over Chicago, wrecking the Cubs' hopes of gaining ground on first-place Pittsburgh in the National League East.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	70	63	.526	—
Chicago	68	64	.515	1
New York	68	64	.515	1 1/2
St. Louis	64	69	.481	6
Philadelphia	62	70	.470	7 1/2
Montreal	56	76	.424	13 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	86	49	.637	—
Los Angeles	72	56	.554	11 1/2
San Francisco	69	63	.523	15 1/2
Atlanta	65	67	.492	19 1/2
Houston	62	70	.470	22 1/2
San Diego	50	82	.379	34 1/2

Monday's Results

New York 11, St. Louis 5.
(Only game scheduled.)

Tuesday's Games
(Not Included in Standings)

Philadelphia at Chicago.
Pittsburgh at Montreal, night.
New York at St. Louis, night.
San Francisco at Cincinnati, night.
San Diego at Houston, night.
Los Angeles at Atlanta, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	86	47	.647	—
New York	74	59	.556	12
Detroit	69	63	.523	16 1/2
Boston	68	63	.519	17
Cleveland	64	69	.481	22
Washington	63	69	.477	22 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	76	54	.585	—
California	74	53	.561	2
Oakland	70	62	.530	7
Kansas City	51	81	.386	26
Milwaukee	50	83	.376	27 1/2
Chicago	49	86	.363	29 1/2

Monday's Results

Washington 5, Cleveland 4.
Baltimore 10, New York 2.
Boston 4, Detroit 2.
(Only games scheduled.)

Tuesday's Games
(Not Included in Standings)

Chicago at Oakland, night.
Kansas City at California, night.
Cleveland at Washington, night.
Baltimore at New York, night.
Detroit at Boston, night.
Minnesota at Milwaukee, 2.

Ashe Completes U.S. Cup Sweep

CLEVELAND, Sept. 1 (AP).—Arthur Ashe jr., hobbled by an old heel injury, fought back from match point in the fourth set yesterday and beat Christian Kuhnke, 6-8, 10-12, 9-7, 13-11, 6-4, to complete a 5-0 American sweep of West Germany in tennis's 1970 Davis Cup challenge round.

Ashe, the mainstay of the U.S. squad for the last seven years, thrilled a Clark Stadium crowd of 6,500 with his determination. He bruised a callous on his left heel in the ninth game of the second set chasing a forehand volley by the West German.

The 56 games established a Davis Cup record for one match, surpassing the 83 games Manuel Santana of Spain and Ashe played here in a 1968 zone match. Yesterday's match lasted three hours 12 minutes.

Cliff Richey, continuing to make the most of his first challenge-round appearance, beat Wilhelm Bungert, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5, in the first match. The Texas scrambler from San Angelo was the writers' unanimous choice as the most valuable player.

Ashe Slams

Ashe serviced match point in the 18th game of the fourth set by meeting Kuhnke's lob with an overhead slam. America's second-ranked player seemed to get stronger as the match progressed and wound up with his 24th Davis Cup victory in 27 lifetime matches.

In losing the final match, Kuhnke, at least, became the only German to post a winning set in the challenge round.

The United States doubles team of Stan Smith and Bob Lutz had clinched the Cup victory 3-0 Sunday with a straight-set triumph over Bungert and Kuhnke.

It was the 22d victory for the United States in the 70-year-old competition and equaled the victory total of Australia.

After the match, Ashe minimized his injury, indicating he would play in the U.S. Open starting tomorrow at Forest Hills, N.Y.

"It's just something that comes and goes. It'll be okay," he said of the injury that has plagued him all summer.

Ed Turville, the American nonplaying captain, and U.S. coach Dennis Ralston agreed with Ashe.

"It wasn't the pain so much," Ralston said. "It affected his concentration and movement more."

Turville praised the brilliant play of Kuhnke, who stifled some of the criticism that the Germans were careless and lethargic.

"We may have looked lethargic," said non-playing assistant captain Ingo Buding, "but we've played on three different continents in varying time zones and eaten various foods. Our players were mentally and physically tired."

Aussies—With Laver, Roche, Newcombe—Issue Challenge

MELBOURNE, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Australia has challenged the United States to play a Davis Cup style tennis series with the best players from each nation—including professionals.

The challenge was issued by the Lawn Tennis Association of Australia (LTAA) only hours after America's 5-0 rout of West Germany in the Davis Cup at Cleveland.

LTAA president Wayne Reid sent the challenge cable direct to U. S. Lawn Tennis Association (USLTA) president Alister Martin.

He said Australia would play the match "anywhere, at any time and on any surface to suit Americans."

"And I'm confident we'll beat them if they accept the challenge," he said today.

"Because of the Davis Cup nations' conference refusal to allow professionals to play, America is the champion tennis nation of the world.

"I believe we should be the top tennis nation because we have the best players."

Reid has led the fight for open Davis Cup contests for two years.

"Our efforts have been frustrated by the opposition of fellow conference nations," he said.

"That is why we have decided to make our own challenge before making another bid for an open Davis Cup."

Reid said he was confident he could get top Australian professionals released for the match against the United States.

The Australian team would probably comprise Rod Laver John Newcombe, Tony Roche and Ken Rosewall or Roy Emerson.

Reid said the challenge would not affect Australia's probable challenge for the 1971 Davis Cup.

Change in Medic Lowers Pressure On 15 Athletes

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Sept. 1 (UPI).—Fifteen members of the St. Cloud State College football squad were disqualified when their physical examinations showed they had high blood pressure.

Dr. John Schrock of the school's health department then decided to reexamine the 15 players. They all passed.

Coach Ron Anfeson said a shapely young brunette administered the first series of tests and might have had something to do with the results.

Nagle, Mad at PGA, Quits Tour

NOTTINGHAM, England, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Australian golfer Kel Nagle said today he was "finished with the U.S. circuit" and has handed in his American PGA card.

Nagle said he wanted to play in Thursday's £70,000 ($168,000) John Player Classic at the Hollinwell Course here but U.S. PGA officials had refused him permission.

"The American sponsors told me only Englishmen could leave the U.S. circuit while the Great Hartford tournament is being played and I could not play in Britain this week," Nagle said.

"I decided differently."

Nagle said that after ten years of playing the U.S. circuit he wanted the freedom to play when and where he liked. He said in the future he would concentrate on the Australian, New Zealand and British tours.

"I may play in the U.S. Open, but I'm finished with the U.S. circuit," he added.

Tony Jacklin was granted permission to miss the Great Hartford event because he is British.

The move brought into the open a brewing row between British and American PGA officials.

"It is a dog-in-the-manger attitude by the American sponsors," said one British official today. "If American players want to come to Britain, they should be given the freedom to do so.

"We do not stop British players from going to the States during our tournament calendar as in the case of Tony Jacklin, Peter Townsend and Brian Barnes who have all neglected the home circuit to patronize American golf."

The Scoreboard

WATER SKIING—At London, the United States beat Europe by 10,378 pts. to 8,286 in the Martini Water Ski International at the Princes Club, Bedfont, Middlesex. The American team—led by the world's No. 1, 20-year-old Mike Syderhoud, and the Masters champion, 18-year-old Ricky McCormick—carried too much all-round power for the Europeans.

AUTO RACING — At Brands Hatch, England, Sept. 1, Gerry Birrell, a 26-year-old Scot, won the International Formula Three auto race here after leading for all but four of the 30 laps. In his Brabham, he covered the 79.5 miles in 49:06.00 loc an average speed of 97.15 miles an hour. Second was Jurg Dubler of Switzerland, in a Chevron.

At Linkoeping, Sweden, François Cevert of France, driving a Tecna, won the Formula Two race at Mantorp Parks Raceway. Cevert won the first heat, covering the 24 laps of the four-kilometer track in 35:20.3, and was runner-up in the second heat. The second heat was won by the Swiss ace Clay Regazzoni in 33:14.10, but he spoiled his chances for the title in the first heat by finishing 12 th.

FENCING—At London, a three-man U.S. fencing team captured the championship of the Fencing Masters' World tournament at the Crystal Palace, the first time an American combination has participated.

Edwin Richards of Boston edged out Genni Lodetti of Italy, 21 victories to 20. Charles Selbert of Santa Cruz, Calif., and Raoul Gubre of Ithaca, N.Y., each had 12 victories in bouts, finishing well down the list but giving the U.S. team 49 victories and the team title.

Italy had 44 victories for second place in team competition and Britain was third with 37.

GOLF—At Moor Park, England, Tommy Horton of England defeated Ronnie Shade of Scotland 3 and 2 and won the British match play championship. Shade defeated Roberto Bernardini 3 and 2 in the semifinals and Horton defeated Scotland's Bobby Walker 5 and 4.

TENNIS—At Locarno, Switzerland, Ivan Molina of Colombia won the men's singles title at the Locarno International tennis tournament, beating West Germany's Reimut Rodzinski, 6-1, 6-8, in the final. In the women's singles final, Mrs. Jacqueline Vives of France beat Miss Lucia Bassi of Italy, 6-3, 6-2.

At Vigo, Spain, Phillips Moore of Australia won an international tennis tournament here by beating Juan Gisbert of Spain, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3, in the final.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York ..... 110 020 202—11 12 0
St. Louis ..... 000 005 000— 5 7 0
Koosman, McGraw (7), R. Taylor (9) and Grote; Briles, Torrez (1), C. Taylor (7), Cleveland (8), Hilgendorf (8) and Simmons. W—Koosman (9-6). L—Briles (15-6). HR—Agee (22d), Torre (18th), Simmons (26).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland ..... 000 002 101— 4 13 1
Washington ..... 010 040 00x— 5 6 0
Dunning, Lasher (6), Mingori (7), Chance (8) and Fosse; Cox (8-10) and French. L—Dunning (3-3). HR—Rodrigues (18th), Howard (38th), Nettles (21st).
Detroit ..... 000 011 000— 2 11 2
Boston ..... 001 012 00x— 4 8 2
Lolich (12-16) and Price; Culp, Wagner (9), Lyle (9) and Pavletich. W—Culp (14-12). HR—T. Conigliaro (28th).
Baltimore ..... 412 200 001—10 13 0
New York ..... 010 001 000— 2 8 3
Cuellar (17-7) and Hendricks; Bahnsen, Klimkowski (3), Hamilton (9) and Munson. L—Bahnsen (12-10). HR—B. Robinson. (13th).

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AWFUL MEDICINE—Floyd Patterson takes a medicine ball to the midsection as he works out for Sept. 15 fight.

Women Want to Be Seconds— Not 2d Best

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (NYT).—Women's liberation, which has put Pat Palinkas into football and jockeys on thoroughbred horses, has made an attack on boxing.

Windna Green, the wife of Charlie (Devil) Green, who fights Floyd Patterson Sept. 15 at Madison Square Garden, showed up at a boxing luncheon with Edith Edwards, a friend, and both applied for State Athletic Commission licenses to act as seconds in Green's corner.

They filed the necessary applications including photographs, fingerprints and $5 fees and presented them for approval to commissioner Edwin B. Dooley.

The 23-year-old Mrs. Green, who married Charlie 13 months ago, had this answer for the application query dealing with experience:

"Assisted in the training of Charlie Green for the last three years. I feel I have all the necessary requirements to become a second for professional boxers."

"What does a second do?" Mrs. Green was asked.

"They work a fighter's corner between rounds," she said. "They wash the mouthpieces, give them the water bottle and some instructions.

"We have done all that during Charlie's training."

Dooley seemed to have been caught by surprise by the two women.

"We'll have a meeting on their applications when the commission meets Sept. 17," he said.

"Hey, that's two days after the fight," someone said.

"Oh, then we'll act on it this week," said the commissioner.

Privately, Dooley said there was no chance for approval. He cited a recent court case in which a Buffalo woman had sought to become a licensed wrestler.

From Drifting 'Revolutionary War Frigate'

Horns Toot Alarm and Intrepid Is Saved

By Steve Cady

NEWPORT, R.I., Sept. 1.—Boat horns that Sunday night had saluted Intrepid's selection as the America's Cup defender sounded an alarm for the 12-meter yacht yesterday.

The score developed when HMS Rose, a 500-ton replica of the revolutionary war frigate, dragged her anchor in a 30-knot northwest breeze and started drifting across the harbor toward the Newport shipyard docks where Intrepid and Valiant are berthed.

Pleasure craft in the area began blowing their horns, the traditional waterfront distress signal when a boat is adrift. Intrepid and Valiant, the new 12-meter she beat out for the role of Cup defender, both appeared vulnerable to a severe smashing.

Bob McCullough, skipper of the beaten Valiant, didn't waste any time lending a hand to the rival yacht. Jumping aboard Chaperone, one of Valiant's tenders, he started the engines and headed out from the dock.

HMS Rose, identical to the 20-gun British blockader that menaced Rhode Island ports in 1775, had slowed 50 yards from the docks when her anchor apparently caught.

Lines were thrown from crewmen aboard the Rose to Chaperone and Nanny, a tender ordered to the scene by Baron Marcel Bich, president of the French syndicate in the Cup campaign. More power boats moved out to help, and the Coast Guard finally towed the Rose back to the anchorage where she rides as a tourist attraction.

With that potential crisis met, the Cup participants settled back to map plans for the interval between now and the opening of the 21st Cup defense on Sept. 15.

NHL President Says 2 Stars Became Involved With Mafia

TORONTO, Sept. 1 (AP).—Clarence Campbell, National Hockey League president, has said that two star players had unwittingly become involved with organizations backed by underworld money.

He would not name the players, but indicated that one was in Canada and the other in the United States.

"Within the last year in the United States, one player had agreed to make television commercials on behalf of the company with Mafia connections," he said.

"And in Canada one player had acquired a franchise from an organization which is completely Mafia-controlled."

He said neither player had been aware of the underworld connections until informed by the league.

A league security bureau will be set up soon to provide background information on players and officials and any organization with which they may associate, he said. The bureau's headquarters will be in New York.

Taylor Wants a Job

OSHAWA, Ontario, Sept. 1 (AP).—Billy Taylor, one of the two Boston Bruins suspended for life from the National Hockey League 22 years ago for gambling on games, has said he wanted to get back into hockey.

Campbell had announced that the lifetime suspension imposed on Taylor and Don Gallinger had been lifted, meaning hockey jobs were open to them.

"I'd like to get back into hockey in some capacity," Taylor said at his home. "I just know I'd be an asset to someone, in scouting or whatever they gave me to do."

Taylor has been out of work for two months. He resigned from a job with a food-catering concern and has been under treatment for a wrenched back but is almost recovered.

He disagreed with the league announcement that said both players had admitted the charges.

Politics Are Still Played in Games: Russia Wins Gold

TURIN, Italy, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The United States beat Italy, 95-56, tonight to join Russia as the only undefeated team in the basketball finals at the sixth World University Games. Algeria, playing politics instead of basketball, was disqualified for refusing to play Portugal in a consolation-round game.

The Americans, paced by Indiana's George McGinnis' 21-point performance, had trouble containing the Italians in the opening half but steadily pulled away, using a fast break, in the second half to easily take the victory.

Russia downed South Korea, 115-75, for its third victory.

Russia also picked up the only gold medal of the day, taking the women's team foil event in the fencing competition, defeating Romania 9-3. It was the third gold medal for the Russians in the fencing and gave them nine gold awards against America's 19 at the games.

Lions Win Over Eagles; Landry Stars

Teams in Free-for-All In the Final Quarter

DETROIT, Sept. 1 (AP).—Gre Landry fired two long touchdow passes and scored on a 33-yer run as the Detroit Lions crushe the Philadelphia Eagles, 31-7, la night in a National Football Leagu exhibition which featured a bri free-for-all in the final quarter.

There were several minor scuffl throughout the game but early i the fourth quarter, soon afte Detroit's Lem Barney intercepte a pass deep in Philadelphia te ritory, a fist fight broke out be tween Bobby Williams of the Lion and the Eagles' Ernie Calloway Both benches cleared and othe players began throwing punch before the excitement subsided.

The Lions dominated the gam pulling ahead 17-0 at the ha before their second straight recor preseason crowd—56,032.

Raiders Cut Cannon

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP).—Billy Cannon, who ran his wa to the Heisman Trophy at Lou siana State and then gaine recognition at two positions as pro, was cut yesterday by th Oakland Raiders.

Cannon was one of many vet erans, rookies and fringe player to be lopped from National Foot ball League rosters in the lates wave of cuts.

The 33-year-old Cannon score five touchdowns with Houston 1 1961. He joined Oakland as a run ning back in 1964, then switche to tight end in 1965.

The Raiders also traded forme all-league defensive end Isa (Ike) Lassiter to the Boston Pa triots for an undisclosed 1971 draf choice, the Patriots announced las night.

The six-foot-five, 270-pound Las siter, an eight-year pro began hi career in 1963 with the Denve Broncos and joined Oakland i 1965 as a defensive left end.

Jimmy Hipes, who gained fam as an Olympic sprint champio but never made it big as a pr football player, was also cut yes terday. He was released by th Miami Dolphins after two frustrat ing seasons as a wide receiver.

Another veteran, standout defen sive end Gerry Philbin, was place on the injured reserve list by th New York Jets.

The Jets also placed veteran quarterback Babe Parilli on the retired list.

The Patriots put prize rookie Phil Olsen, a defensive lineman out for the season with a kne injury, on the injured reserve list

In a deal, the Pittsburgh Steeler sent center Bob Demarco to Miam for a 1971 draft choice.

Eusebio Scores Four

TOKYO, Sept. 1 (AP).—Eusebio da Silva Ferrer scored all his team' four goals—three of them within eight minutes—as the Portugues soccer team Benefica outplayed All Japan, 4-1, in the second of thre goodwill games in Japan. A crowd of 60,000 fans, the largest ever to watch a national soccer match in Japan, crowded into the Nationa Stadium and saw the Japanese put up a strong defense against Benefica for the first 12 minutes.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer

August Doings

By Russell Baker

LONDON.—Can anyone remember what August used to be like in America before the Thirty Years' War? Before the era of the Long Hot Summer? Before revolution became chic and race became all the rage? No? Perhaps this summary of the news that absorbed Britain during the August just ended may help revive memories of those pastoral days and remind us that life among the English-speaking peoples need not necessarily be waged constantly at the brink of desperation:

Baker

At the start of the month the Prime Minister, Edward Heath, was photographed in his sailboat at Cowes. He had to share headlines with Missing Man, who, as usual, was Sought by Police at the behest of Female Companion. She, poor dear, had last seen him entering the sea for a swim and, after a long interval during which he failed to emerge, had notified police of his probable drowning. Then—the plot thickening, but not much—police discovered that he had rented a car in another part of England.

The mystery: Why was the gentleman's ham-handed effort to give Female Companion the slip regarded as news in Fleet Street? Answer: It was August, and at least it wasn't an animal story.

Animals were making headlines as easily as if they had been Student Leaders in the United States. A dog's paw was injured in a subway escalator. Maxie, an extremely tough cat from Aden, had terrified all the other cats in his neighborhood, as well as most of the dogs, and provoked an outraged citizenry to petition for his removal.

In Cheshire, Ken Potts told a reporter that his German shepherd, Prinz, had gained "complete power over me," including the power to make him—Potts—feel everything the dog feels. "When he fell off a wall, I started to get pains," Potts said.

On Aug. 12, the grouse season opened in Scotland. Prime Minister Heath was not there. He was sailing.

A bishop of the Anglican Church went to see "Oh! Calcutta!" at the request of a newspaper which wanted his opinion. He said it was boring.

Bus fares went up in London. Someone called for a mass refusal to pay the increase. Public response to this call to revolt was no response.

Peter Sellers was married, for the third time: and again David Frost had to deny rumors that he was about to marry.

A young man was badly injured, as was his date, when a bag he had found under a theater seat and placed in his car without examination proved to be a bomb. Large headlines suggested, without evidence, that the Irish Republican Army was at work. The theater of the bomb was showing "Woodstock," on which the Sinn Fein's political position, if any, is obscure.

Meanwhile, in faraway Scotland the Duke of Edinburgh gave a lift to a honeymooning couple hitchhiking in the rain. Prime Minister Heath, visible now only in the sports pages, was reported sailing.

The soccer season opened.

A woman who was naked to the waist attempted to stroll past Buckingham Palace, but was halted by a policeman, covered, and led to custody.

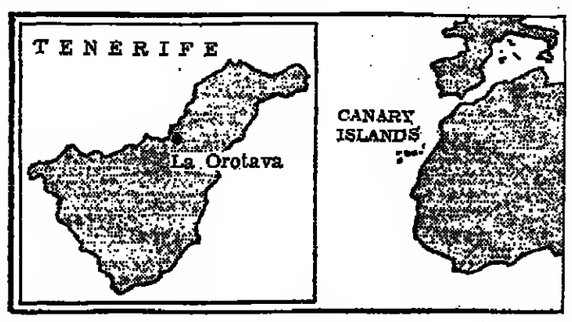
England's cricket team, having challenged an international all-star team called The Rest of the World was being beaten, as what nation should not be if it challenges the rest of the world?

A plan to revise the London Telephone Directory said that telephone subscribers might no longer be listed in alphabetical order. This was stopped in the nick of time after someone pointed out that it was asinine. Subsequently, the Prime Minister, Mr. Heath, was reported to be sailing.

On the Isle of Wight, Tiny Tim led thousands of youngsters at a rock festival in a mass singing of "There'll Always Be an England."

Yes, Tiny Tim and thousands of pop-music fans, it looks as if there always will.

Tenerife: Jumping Off Place for a Civil War



LA OROTAVA, Tenerife, Canary Islands—The lights went out at El Polvorin at 8:25. The card players didn't miss a trick. The boy behind the bar lit four candles and then a butane lamp. You'd think it happened every night, rather than only two or three times a week. The diners, including one small group of Americans, went on eating their broiled fish or rabbit stew and drinking their red Canary wine. No one, in fact, mentioned the town's power failure except the tavern's host, Pedro Hernandez. Chatting with the foreign visitors, he observed with a smile that the candle-lit room was now suitable "for lovers."

For a throwaway line it had a lot of resonance. To the visitors the place seemed incomparable for lovers of love, for lovers of peace and quiet, for lovers of good food and drink. And for lovers of a bargain: dinner for five (three adults, two children), including fish, salad, goat cheese, two orangeades, and a liter of red wine drawn from the hogshead, came to a *total* of 148 pesetas—just over $2. (No, of course I won't tell you where it is; and it isn't easy to find, thank God.)

Nor is Tenerife itself as easy to find as, say, Majorca or Torremolinos, but too many tourists have found it already, and the decline down the same sad path is gaining momentum. Puerto de la Cruz, on the coast about a half-hour's drive from the international airport at Santa Cruz, already resembles a New Jersey resort town—Cape May, perhaps?—with palm trees, except that the uglification urge is even more pronounced. Along the beach promenade, aggressive Arab merchants peddle stuffed baby crocodiles that stand on their hind legs and brandish umbrellas. The beachfront snack bars offer Ein Halbes Hähnchen, Fish 'n' Chips, Wiener Schnitzel, Danish Hot Dogs. The beachfront luxury hotels, 15-story concrete eyesores, litter a coastline that must have been idyllic before the bulldozers arrived.

But Orotava, four or five miles away, by a road that winds up a mountainside—that's a different kettle of fish. It has been spared so far, simply because it is not directly on the coast. A town of 20,000 or so, parts of it squalid and parts of it lovely, it has the look of a place where nothing much has ever happened. Nothing much has happened, as a matter of fact, anywhere on the island. Except that, a little less than 200 years ago, Admiral Horatio Nelson, in a truculent mood, led a British flotilla into its placid harbors and sailed away a short time later minus his right arm. And, a little less than 35 years ago, a troublesome Spanish general, sent there as commandant because it was as far as possible from Madrid and still, legally, an integral part of Spain, used it as the jumping-off point for the civil war that made him master of Spain.

The general is, of course, still in Madrid, but his presence seems to permeate the island where he began the long and arduous journey to the capital. Near the main square of Orotava is the headquarters of the local army garrison. In front of it a sentry, armed with a rifle, stands day and night under a portal with the inscription, "Todos Por La Patria." Behind the sentry a visitor can

Irving Marder

glimpse an austerely beautiful, Moorish-looking courtyard. You can approach for a closer look, but the sentry makes it very clear that the army is not extending hospitality.

For a small town, Orotava seems to have a lot of uniformed men on duty, and even the local police look like soldiers. Several of them are rather elderly men and, on a day when the temperature is around 80, they are encased in tunics that button to the throat. The Sam Browne belts and the paunches enhance, in the case of the older men, an eerie resemblance to the elderly general they serve. They tend to wear dark glasses and, although they might pass an inspection, there is a slight *schlampischness* about them that nags at the memory until, faintly, a bell rings: George Grosz's brilliant drawings of Prussian officers in Berlin, circa 1925.

Down the street from the garrison headquarters, a steep path that begins with a stretch of ancient cobblestones leads to a road called the Camino de la Luz. Orotava peters out and the road cuts through miles of banana plantation—the banana is the basis of the Canary Islands economy. There are no rivers on Tenerife, yet the sound of rushing water is everywhere. The water comes from apparently inexhaustible "galleries"—springs deep inside the volcanic mountains. The water swirls down six-inch-wide concrete conduits that parallel the road, and the interior of the banana plantations is laced with them; sluices carry the water to the individual trees. From almost every tree—actually it's a shrub, about eight feet high—hangs its "stem" of 60 or 70 green bananas, usually propped with a stick, and at the end of the bunch of bananas is the "flower"—a strange, heart-shaped object, reddish purple, about the size of a human head.

The Camino de la Luz winds, full of hairpin-bends, through the plantations, in a mid-afternoon silence that is almost absolute. The sun is warm but not oppressive; there is always an ocean breeze and even without it the shade would be comfortable. Small, dusty, gray lizards, basking on the rough stone walls, skitter away with a papery rustle as a walker approaches. Atop a rise in the road, where it bends, a low, whitewashed house sits quietly, shuttered against the heat. Except for the telephone wires overhead, nothing in the picture strikes a note of modernity. If a cadaverously thin knight, slouched on a ramshackle horse, carrying a broken lance, and trailed by a fat squire atop a donkey, came over the crest of the hill, it would seem, one imagines, the most natural thing in the world. Except that there are, of course, no windmills on Tenerife, and if there had been, it's pretty unlikely that any Canary Islander would have charged at them with a lance.

When you approach Orotava again, returning along the Camino de la Luz, the road is so steep that most people stop every few yards to catch their breath. There is a row of houses that also climbs the hill, and children playing outside pause to greet the foreign visitor, utilizing what is apparently (or is it?) their sole word of English. "Good-bye!" they shout merrily. "Good-byyye!"

PEOPLE:

Notes From the Far Side

Without further comment, the following letter, from **James W. Jackson**, of Geneva, is reprinted.

"My secretary, whose reputation is impeccable, told me this story today:

"One of her younger sister's closest friends lives with her mother in the apartment-office building where our office is located, the Moillebeau building.

"Last weekend her mother visited friends in a nearby Swiss village at the time of a local festival. As a carnival prize, she won a live peacock. Roast peacock being a European delicacy, she brought the bird back to her apartment, but found that she lacked the nerve to kill it by the usual means (I presume by neck-chopping or neck-wringing).

"She solved her problem by mixing a large quantity of sleeping pills with water and coaxing the peacock to eat the mixture. The bird immediately collapsed after consuming enough sleeping pills to be more than lethal to a human. The mother then plucked the feathers from the bird and placed it in the refrigerator.

"The next morning, she opened the fridge door and was greeted with a hearty 'cluck-cluck!' (or whatever peacocks say). After recovering from the shock, she found a sweater and wrapped the peacock in it, placing the bird's legs through the sleeves.

"The peacock now, two days later, has the run of the apartment, wearing its sweater, clucking proudly and boasting its own feather bed."

* * *

Department of grievious errors (1): The price of being just too terribly, terribly cutesy has been exacted again, this time by Mrs. England. In attempting last week to express our feeling of **Agnes Turner**, of Salisbury, utter squareness vis-à-vis today's version of ballroom dancing, we had written that we went to a youth hangout called the Calypsothèque "disguised as a poof to hide the sharp corners." What we meant, of course, was a "pouf," defined by Webster as "a piece of furniture like an ottoman, usually circular with cushion seats on all sides." In Britain, it seems, a "poof," as Mrs. Turner graciously points out, is a whole nother thing, to which we can only reply: "We assure you, Madame, etc.

Yr trly obdnt srvnt," and Gawd, Aggie!

[It kind of makes you stop and think, though. Just yesterday, as a matter fact, while passing one of our favorite cafes, we were hailed by one **Steve Williams**, a patriate wending a somewhat wobbly way home to the States, who demanded we buy him a drink and talk about old times in Paris. Sensing a session of some duration, we patted our pockets, then told Steve, "I'll be right back. I gotta go to the car and get some fags." "Great," said Steve, "they can buy me a drink too."]

* * *

Department of grievious errors (2): **Robert A. Lincoln**, of Ankara, Turkey, writes: "Your item of Aug. 25 intrigued me—'Peter Sellers . . . a father of three, previously married to actress Anne Howe and Britt Eklund . . .'

"Our children do the strangest things
"When we are out to lunch,
"Each time I buy the wedding rings
"They've beat me to the punch."

* * *

URGENT: In response to a frightening volume of phone calls and letters, we should like to assure you unequivocally that the hit on Spiro Agnew's plan to link a search for the Almighty ("Go for God") with the future of the Apollo program is not true. Yet.

* * *

Spoonerisms (con't.): **George A. Trail III**, "after watching two weeks of continual downpour" in Freetown, Serra Leone, is "certain that the following scene must have occurred at some time in the distant past:

"The village of Kulturkish was concerned. For two weeks there had been torrential rains which threatened to wash out the recently planted crops and leave the area facing starvation.

"The district chief called his councillors together and they decided their only hope was to sacrifice a child in order to appease the gods and save the crops. Naturally, the mother of the chosen child was upset and despite her heroic efforts to be brave, she broke down.

"'Tut, tut, my child,' said the chief philosophically. 'Chin up. Into each rain some life must fall'."

—DICK ROBABACK.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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DEAR FOLKS: If you can use some exquisitely well-made, custom designed furniture, at less than one half State-side prices, even including packing, insurance, duties and transport, it would be very well worth your while to visit us in Madrid. . . . If you need more information, drop us a note or read TEMPLE FIELDINGS TRAVEL GUIDE, and see how he rates about us and our rates. . . . Come by, from wherever you are . . . and you'll be pleased for a lifetime!
MARLAU - Rey Francisco 8, MADRID.
PS We're Americans, enjoying living and working in Spain for the past twenty years!

HUNTER, JASON STAFFORD, born August 23. Over 9 lbs. Both fine. D.D.S. and C.R. The Outback riders learn to retire.
ROYAL TITLES WANTED. Special interest in titles related to islands. Details to: Box 20,092, Herald, Paris.
T.T.C. YOUR FINANCIAL SUPPORT is immediately needed. I'm not kidding. —C.L.
E.A.S. You can, of course, go to Morbilles, you've enough money. J.B.
BRIGITTE, Happy Trip, work well and have a good holiday, Molony.

SERVICES

THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINERS of the former IOS sales-training department are now prepared to serve your company regardless of product, location or training need. We can apply the training techniques that helped make the IOS sales force the world's most effective selling team. Write to: Education and Training Corp., 17 Chemin du Bauchet, Geneva, Switzerland. 1211.

ALCOHOLICS Anonymous meets Wednesdays, 9 p.m., American Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay. Write: Box 101.
GERMAN SECRETARY wants homework, copy-writing English or German. Call, Paris: 969-85-26.
FOR OFFICIAL trilingual technical and commercial translations (German, English, French), typewritten, write to: Box 8,112, Herald, Paris.
LONG EXPERIENCE FRENCH into ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS, good English shorthand-typist. Box 74,053, Herald.
BUSINESSMEN: A library of 70,000 press cuttings from leading British and U.S. newspapers now available. Unique source of information. Please write for details: Press Library (London), Ltd., 5 & 6 Clements Inn, London W.C.2.
Massage Massage treatment, vapor baths. Pleasant surroundings. London 324 3455.

EDUCATION

FRENCH CONVERSATION by audio-visual method (cinema, language laboratory). INTER-LANGUES, 21 Rue Chateaubriand, Paris-8e. Tel.: BAL. 41-03.

EDUCATION: Qualified teacher with excellent references wants to give private lessons in English French and piano. KNOKKE (Belgium), 629.05.
BALLET: Slimming for ladies, classical for girls. Mrs. Morgan, Paris: 754-06-73. French Italian Spanish. F.T. Pupil's home. Wr. Saville, 26 R. St.-Claude, Paris-3e.
FRENCH LESSONS-Conversation, History, Literature. Paris: LIT. 16-36, 5-10 p.m.

GUIDE TO WEEKLY ADVERTISING FEATURES

Tuesday	Automobile Market
Wednesday	Executive Opportunities
Thursday	Real Estate Business Opportunities
Friday	Education Directory Automobile Market
Saturday	Executive Opportunities Business Opportunities Real Estate Art Galleries Collector's Guide Auction Sales Advertising

LUCK OF THE IRISH

This client said: "I had a lot of luck. I sold my car to the first telephone call I received."

SELLING PORSCHE 912, year '67, grey silk, perfect condition. Price: F. 16,000. Phone, Paris, BAL. [illegible]

To place a Classified Ad contact the office nearest you or call: Paris, 225-28-90.

EDUCATION

REMINGTON SCHOOL
ACADEMIE COMMERCIALE DE PARIS
11 Rue Caumartin, Paris. OPE. 64-14.
GREGG SHORTHAND
Adaptation to French (5 lessons). English and American keyboards.

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TAX FREE FIAT CARS
Two-hour delivery, airport, hotel, you name it. Call: Paris, 770-53-83.
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Panocean Ship a Car System
Ships your car throughout the world.
LONDON: Cumberland Garage, Bryanston Street, W.1. T.: 499-20-23.
PARIS: 31 Rue Lesueur. T.: 727-30-62.

WORLDWIDE CAR SHIPPING & Moving. TRANSCAR S.A., Geneva, Switzerland, 29 Ave. du Lignon. Tel.: 0022 453140.

CONTINENTAL CAR SHIPPING. Ship your car and SAVE. All over the world. 34 Rue Ladmirau, Paris-16e. 704-66-10.

TAX-FREE American sells 1966 Jaguar 3.8, 42,000 miles, $1,700, all extras. Paris: Mrs. McMahon, 727-96-27, 6-10 p.m.
FOR SALE 1970 VW CAMPER, $7,200, available Amsterdam. Box 8,102, Herald.
MUSTANG '66, black, coverrible, U.S. plates, $2,400. Call, Paris: 636-79-63.
TRIUMPH 1500, 1970 model, 3,000 kms., immaculate, Belgium TT registration, $1,500. Brussels 12-78-78.
VOLKSWAGEN CAMPER, U.S. model, fully equipped, like new, 7,000 miles, U.S. duty paid, U.S. plates. Reimann, 5201 Siegburg-Muelldorf, Alb. Schweitzer Str. 13. Tel.: 02241-22851.
SHIP YOUR CAR TO U.S.A. via ANTWERP and save. Regular sailing. JFE McGuire Airport delivery. AMESCO, Eribbestraat 9, Antwerp. Tel.: 31-42-39.
PARIS OFFICE: 23 Rue Arbelète, Paris-16e. Tel.: 704-73-60.

FOR SALE & WANTED

SAILING BOAT yawl 50'5 tile fatlie ratsey sail, '62, new deck teck '69, hull teak, 6 berths, galley, w.c., shower, perfect condition, Swiss flag. Asking price: $25,000. Antibes: (93) 34.70.16.

BULLDOZERS, CRANES, front end loaders. For sale Paris used caterpillar. Write: Anthony Mane, 49 Bobolink Road, Yonkers, N.Y. 10701, U.S.A.

GE DRYER, Hoover washer, A.E.G. Electric stove, dishwasher, fridge, antiques. Tel., Paris: 705-30-59.
URGENT: Must sell following owners' death, SAILING SLOOP, 35', 7 bunks in 3 cabins, built in 1953 by Hilliard shipyard, England. Fully equipped, including radio, phone, 38 hp Diesel power. Full set of sails. Write or call: ZBAEREN, 2 Ave. Soyer, Meudon. Tel.: 193 35-77-04.
LEAVING PARIS: Stove, fridge, cabinets, curtains. Call: 647-90-62.

HOLIDAYS AND TRAVEL

DAILY ECONOMY AND CHARTER JET FLIGHTS
to and from North America
EXPO- INTERNATIONAL
01-584-0064 5
The Secretary, at 81 Cadogan Gardens, off Kings Road, London, S.W.3., U.K.

RENT A VW CAMPER
—OFF SEASON RATES NOW:
SEE EUROPE WITH A VW CAMPMOBILE:
—TRAVEL ECONOMICALLY:
—FREE OF RAIL AND AIR SCHEDULES:
—NO MILEAGE CHARGE.
Call or write: CAMPERENT
Postfach 950304 A, 8 Munich 95.
Tel.: (0311) 631275.

TIMBUCTOO: Major expeditions depart this winter. Also trans-Sahara, air mountains and Roman Africa. By air to Senegal or Southern Algeria, then Land Rover and camel. From £295 (£665) to £470 ($1,241), including jet flights. Dossier and detailed route maps from Herbert Sylge, F.R.G.S., Alumnee Expeditions, Kingston, Surrey, England. Tel.: 01-549 2111.
CHARTER FLIGHTS Information Centre, 25 Haymarket, London S.W.1. 930-96-46.
INDIA OVERLAND from $163. Regular trips, 19 Sept., 17 Oct., 12 Dec. H.T., 39 Lansdowne Gardens, London, S.W.8.
HOME RUN INEXPENSIVE JETS to N. America. 15 Gerald Road, London, S.W.1. Phone: 730-26-02.

HOLIDAYS AND TRAVEL

JET FLIGHTS to & from New York. One way from $95. Brussels: 23.79.30.
HOTEL TEA—YOUR HOME IN ROME, VIA SARDEGNA (Via Veneto), 487-243.
INDIA BY ROAD. Sept. 8, Nov. 10. P. Gumming, tel.: London 01-435-1904.
CHARTER flights facilities. Economic jet flights to parts of the World. Special youth and student rates to Greece and Israel. 22 58 Dean Street, London W.1. 734-8582.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WE ACT AS YOUR ATHENS OFFICE. Our address, phone & mail services. EVO Enterprises Ltd., Fidi 43, Athens.
VENTURE CAPITAL. Needed $200,000 for completion of guaranteed project (movie production). Amount to be paid in gradually over 10 months. Return of capital plus 10% within following 10 months. Benefit min. $75,000 in 2 years. Principals only, please write: Box 8,117, Herald, Paris.
LEISURE TIME INDUSTRIES INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY. A HOLLAND-BASED INLAND WATERWAYS PLEASURE CRAFT RENTAL COMPANY, NOW IN ITS THIRD YEAR OF OPERATION, SEEKS FASTER REGIONAL, NATIONAL AND POSSIBLY EUROPE WIDE GROWTH AND INVITES INQUIRIES FROM RESPONSIBLE PRINCIPALS INTERESTED IN INVESTING FROM $100,000 TO $300,000 IN A RECREATION ORIENTED BUSINESS. FOR DETAILS WRITE: Box 3,119, Herald Tribune, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EDP AMERICAN, 10 years' experience in systems design, sales and marketing of various large systems, 3 years in Europe. Seeks interesting and challenging position, Europe or U.S. Resume on request. Please write to: Box 3,106, Herald Tribune, Paris.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR, American, MBA CPA, good background in Europe and U.S.A., seeking position in Paris. Box 7,053, Herald, Paris.
AMERICAN broadcast journalist, available April 1, seeks English-language radio. Consider any position. Write: Box 8,113, Herald, Paris.
IBM TRILINGUAL SECRETARY (ATS) ENGLISH - FRENCH - SPANISH, shorthand all 3, seeks post Brussels. Box 20,009, Herald, Paris.
MECHANICAL ENGINEER, strong Automotive, 20 years' experience Project, Tooling, Machinery Design, build and manufacturing in Europe, U.S. and Middle East, desires challenging responsible position. Box 8,114, Herald, Paris.
SOPHISTICATED AMERICAN, 27, BA in TV-Radio, Broadcast, production and news background. Military TV Officer and Asian Broadcast Advisor. Seeks broadcast, film or related challenging position. Will travel. Resume to: Box 8,115, Herald, Paris.
FEMALE, German executive, bilingual, 31, now employed in Germany, seeks challenging position. Oct. 1st or earlier or travel. Experienced sales administration. Please write to: Box 8,103, Herald Tribune, Paris.
TAX SPECIALIST, CPA, attorney (U.S.) extensive international accounting firm experience, including assignment to several European offices. Emphasis on taxation and other aspects of international operations. Seeking challenging responsible position. Write to: Box 8,101, Herald, Paris.
SCANDINAVIAN EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, fluent English, French, German, Italian, good organizer, seeks challenging post. Please call: 589 6035, or write: Flat 1, 17 Basil Street, London, S.W.3., U.K.
DESIGNER ASSISTANT, American girl, BA architecture, decorating experience with Caoncil & Chaslin, well traveled, seeks interesting post in Paris. Paris: 321-06-49, before 11 a.m.
MARKETING POSITION sought by French man, 27 (French Business School), 2 years' AMERICAN FIRM, U.S.A. Fluent ENGLISH, RUSSIAN, GERMAN, PORTUGUESE. Box 20,030, Herald, Paris.
AMERICAN GIRL, single, BA, 4 years' teaching experience, specialist Jean Piaget; drama etc., seeks interesting post, France. Call, Paris, 255-06-21.
FULLY BILINGUAL EXPERIENCED SECRETARY-TRANSLATOR (Masters) also Spanish seeks stable post Paris. Box 74,023, Herald, Paris.
AMERICAN, HARVARD GRAD, seeks PR, research, office or like job. J.P.H., Uiterwaardenstraat 44h, Amsterdam.
DYNAMIC ART TEACHER seeks employment. Has taught U.S. students 10 grades 3-12. Phone prior to Sept. to: Bad Godesberg, Germany (02229-6-29019).
ENGLISH BACHELOR, 40, own car, seeks position assistant or personal manager to high echelon personality or VIP world travel with 15 minutes notice. Available mid-October. Write: Box 20,064, Herald, Paris.
NEWSMAN, 32, copy editor on East Coast metro daily, seeks news job in Europe, preferably Germany or Austria. Excellent references. Write to: Box 2,106, Herald, Paris.
ENGLISH - RUSSIAN - FRENCH - GERMAN - ITALIAN speaking young MAN, various commercial experience, touristic, etc., seeks post, will travel, relocate. Write: Box 20,091, Herald, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG AMERICAN electronic engineer, wide experience R + D, field work. Travel O.K. Excellent American, Norwegian references, seeks challenging position after October 1. For resume, wr.: R.T. Clarke, Inndyr, Norway 5140.
PILOT. Commercial-Instrument-multi-engine, 6 years Machine design with Eccid background, U.S. or overseas. Write: Box 8,094, Herald, Paris.
GERMAN SECRETARY, 26, fluent French, English, seeks interesting job. Salary: Fr. 2,500. Box 23,154, Herald, Paris.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, German, 33, English shorthand, fluent French, 6 years' U.S. and airlines, seeks job initiative, Paris. Box 74,044, Herald.
EXECUTIVE UNTIL RECENTLY HEAD of merchant bankers international trading division, interested in London-based position, prepared to travel. Command of languages and first-class references. Box 4,878, H.T., 28 Great Queen Street, London W.C.2.

PERSONNEL WANTED

TRAVEL THROUGHOUT EUROPE
We have openings for 5 dynamic enthusiastic young ladies & men, maximum 25. To represent leading sports & fashion publications. High earnings, commissions + bonus. Only if free to travel immediately. Contact: Miss Kulschera, 23 Rue Galilée, Paris-16e, 9-12:30 a.m., 2:30-6:30 p.m. No phone calls.

Replacements in American firms, very good SECRETARIES, ENGLISH-FRENCH, SPANISH, interesting salaries.
MINERVE 138 Av. V.-Hugo, Paris-16e. Tel.: PAS. 61-69.
103 Rue St.-Lazare, Paris-9e (4th Oacl.

IMPORTANT COMPANY SEEKS
SECRETARY
English mother-tongue.
Call: Mrs. Spitz, at 222-31-30.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE immediate opening for salesman with International company marketing prefabricated housing. Applicants should be over 25, with fluent English and French. Additional languages helpful. Extensive travel involved. Submit curriculum vitae to: Alco International Ltd., Hunting House, Central Way, Feltham, Middlesex, England.

FRENCH SUBSIDIARY
OF
INTERNATIONAL GROUP
with head office in
VERSAILLES area
requires
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
FOR MANAGING DIRECTOR
ENGLISH NATIONAL residing permanently in France, with good command of French language preferred.
Age 35 to 45, and several years of similar experience in industry including fluent shorthand and typing.
Annual remuneration of Fr. 32,000 for qualified candidate available September.
Reply with c.v. and photo (returned), quoting Ref. B 5094, to:
Box 74,060, Herald, Paris

INTERNATIONAL FIRM seeks
1. Secretaire shorthand-typist, bilingual French-English;
2. 2 administrative clerks;
3. 2 typists;
4. 2 office clerks;
5. 1 bilingual typist, French-Spanish;
6. 1 bilingual typist, French-Italian;
7. 1 shorthand-typist, trilingual, French-English-Italian.
Write or apply to.
Sté P.R.S.A., 25 Rue de Ponthieu, Paris-8e, between 9:30 & 10:30 a.m.
Mr. BUFQUIN.

International Credit & Leasing Organization requires an
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
for permanent position in Brussels to assist Vice-President. Languages: fluent English, French, German. Please contact us for further details:
Staff Selection & Services
409 Avenue Louise, Brussels 1050.
Tel.: 49.39.94 or 48.32.63.

FINANCIAL COMPANY Opéra district seeks SECRETARY shorthand-typist, perfectly bilingual English-French. Age maximum 35. Good appearance. Call: Paris, 266-32-90, from 10 a.m.

PERSONNEL WANTED

Banque Européenne de Crédit à Moyen Terme, Brussels, has an opening for an EXPERIENCED
BRITISH SECRETARY
with a good knowledge of French and possibly a smattering of German. Pleasant working conditions, good salary and interesting prospects for the right applicant.
Applications, with full personal and career details, should be addressed to the Managing Director, Banque Européenne de Crédit à Moyen Terme, Avenue des Arts, 36, B-1040 Brussels.

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ADVERTISING AGENCY
Paris-16e, seeks:
Fully bilingual
ACCOUNT-EXECUTIVE
Male
(French-English)
Send c.v. and salary wanted to:
C.P.V. PEGASUS
179 Ave. Victor-Hugo,
Paris-16e.

BOUTIQUE TRES HOME
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UNE DIRECTRICE
30-35 ans. Connaissance de l'anglais souhaitée. Elle sera chargée de la gestion de magasin et formation des vendeuses. Salaire en fonction de l'expérience. Possibilité intéressement aux bénéfices. Ecrire avec c.v., photo, prétentions : HALLMARK, 14 Place du Marché, 92-NEUILLY.

INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATION
requires
SECRETARIES
with knowledge French, German, English.
Write to: ELDO, 104 Ave. de Neuilly, 92-NEUILLY-s.-Seine, or phone to: 637-36-00, Extension 291.

HURBERRYS
8 10 Boulevard Malesherbes,
PARIS-8e,
seeks
BILINGUAL
SHORTHAND-TYPIST
French English,
13th month. Lunch vouchers.
Send resume to: Mr. LIBESKIND.

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DUPUY-COMPTON
seeks
BILINGUAL SECRETARY
Experienced, very good shorthand-typist in English and French. Call for appointment to: Mme LABIE, PAS. 17-09.

ADVERTISING
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We seek an energetic Sales Representative, capable of working by himself. Knowledge of advertising and/or plastics very helpful. He will be based in Central London, covering the U.K. and and Scandinavia. Position holds many career opportunities.
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AMERICAN BANK near ETOILE seeks experienced BILINGUAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY. English mother-tongue preferred. Call: 227-90-70.
ENTHUSIASTIC young ladies-men (25 years maximum), required by International Co., sales promotion in Europe. No experience necessary. Commissions + bonus. Only those available immediately need apply in person. Mr. O'Hara, Hotel Gallia, 53 Rue Pierre-Charron (8e), 9:30 to 12:30 a.m. and 1:30 to 6:30 p.m. No phone calls.
MANAGING DIRECTOR FINANCE requires private excellent secretary (French or English), perfect shorthand French English, 25-40 years old, office Bd. Malesherbes, 5-day week, salary 13 months, "assimilee cadre." Address c.v., photo and salary requested to: No.74,071, Centrale d'Annonces, 121 Rue Réaumur, Paris-2e.
IMMEDIATELY for International firm, SECRETARY bilingual shorthand-typist, English mother-tongue, Paris: 225-28-90, Extension 54.

PERSONNEL WANTED

BILINGUAL ENGLISH-FRENCH ORDER SUPERVISOR (male) must have complete command of both languages. Send C.V. Mr. D. Rush, 42 Ave. Montaigne, Paris-8e.
AMERICAN LAW FIRM Rond-Point des Champs-Elysees, seeks French national French-English SHORTHAND-TYPIST with minimum 2 years experience in English speaking boutique, age 25-35. Write with C.V.: Box 74,031, Herald.
EUROPEAN REAL ESTATE REPS, needed to handle U.S. land sales. Write: Box 8,107, Herald, Paris.
LICENSED AND BEARDED CLEARED AGENTS wanted to represent PRUDENTIAL. Phone: Wiesbaden/Germany, 06121-45104, or write: Box 8,100, Herald.
WE NEED 1 HONEST proven exc. manager for Africa. Write: Ned TRACY, Tacoronte, Tenerife.
ENGLISH INVESTMENT COMPANY, in 16th, seeks executive secretary, bilingual, shorthand-typist. Phone, Paris: 704-32-85.
EMBASSY requires services of bilingual ENGLISH-FRENCH TELEPHONE OPERATOR-RECEPTIONIST. Write: IGANDA Embassy, 4 Rue St.-Philippe-du-Roule, Paris-8e.
URGENTLY REQUIRE SECRETARY, English mother-tongue, for American organization, center of Paris, excellent conditions. Applications with photos to: Box 74,058, Herald, Paris.
AMERICAN NURSERY SCHOOL TEACHER creative & energetic. Paris western suburb. Paris: 970-11-13.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

3 TOP COUPLES available with visas U.S.A. One English and one Spanish. Of top reference, charming people. Able handle houseman, driver, yardman, cook-housekeeper, combination duties. Will go anywhere U.S.A. Call: Miss Willis, London 730 8122. Ref.: Gonzales, Hias and Curby. Write: 23 Kings Road, London, S.W.3.
THE ENGLISH COOK-HOUSEKEEPER top experience in all departments household cookery seeks immediate post U.S.A. has visa. Call: WILLIS, London 730 8122. Ref.: DAVIDSON. Write: 23 Kings Road, London, S.W.3.
HOUSEKEEPER-COOK U.S.A.: has VISA, speaks English, etc. Box 20,088, Herald.
LADY'S MAID-maid, speaks French-Spanish references. Box 20,096, Herald.
BUTLER-VALET, speaks English-French-Spanish. Box 20,095, Herald, Paris.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

SUPER NANNY with U.S.A. visa seeks West Coast situation to match previous top American family experience. Call: Miss Willis, London 730 8122. Ref.: ODY. Write: 23 Kings Road, London, S.W.3.
HABBIED COUPLE, husband French 40, wife Dutch 32, seek responsible post as chauffeur-houseman, cook-housekeeper in U.S.A. or Canada. Good references. Box 9,110, Herald, Paris.
FRENCH GIRL 18, seeks au-pair job around London with older children. Dominissini, 19 Ave. P.-Doumer, Paris.
AU-PAIRS, MOTHER'S HELPS, NANNIES for Europe. Baxter's Agency, Peterborough, England. Tel.: 62744.
CHILD, AGED person CARE, weekends to US or UK family. Paris, French lady speaks English. Box 20,095, Herald.
AU-PAIR top references, American girl for Paris. Paris: 460-92-47.
BABYSITTER (student) speaks French-English. Paris: OBE. 85-32.

HELP WANTED

AU-PAIR GIRL and or AU-PAIR BOY wanted soonest for Geneva. Send detailed c.v. and references. P.O. Box 1, CH-1293 Chambesy; phone: 022 52 11 35.
AMERICAN PROFESSIONAL couple seeks English-speaking young lady to care for two children (girl 5, boy 4), and do light housework. Separate room with bath, liberal time off. Contact: D.L. Anderson, 62 Wiesbaden, Germany, Wendelaco Strasse 58.
HOUSEKEEPER, live-in American family, 2 children. Paris. Paris: 551-01-37.
REQUIRED PERMANENTLY from September, French single chef used to first-class private service only for private house in London (Mayfair). Write, full particulars stating wages required to: Box 78, Dorland (Gry) Limited, 1 Royal Exchange Avenue, London, EC3V 3LY.
YOUNG ENGLISH butler/valet seeks post U.S.A.-Europe. Top references. Box 4,869, H.T., 28 Gt. Queen St., London, W.C.2.
GOVERNESS/NANNY, experienced, prefer French speaking, under 35, cheerful for long term post Paris. Care for 2 American girls 6-8 years. Tel.: Paris, 553-13-77, Box 74,043, Herald, Paris.
AU-PAIR 20-21 years for American family London. Children 12, 16. Privacy. Flexible hours Call collect 01-458 4040.
FRENCH AU-PAIR GIRL for American family in Philadelphia. Trip paid. Call: 604-06-03 after 6 p.m. or Hervé, 26 Route de la Reine, 92 - Boulogne.
ENGLISH SPEAKING YOUNG LADY, experience Kindergarten wanted from September. Drivers license wanted. Lonely castle, open country. South Germany, 4 children, apply: Graefin Lily Degenfeld, Schloss Schomberg, 7510 Eppingen, Baden, Germany.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

HELP WANTED

AU-PAIR. Care for house and baby. Must speak English. Mrs. Weiss, Central Trail, Harrison, New York 10528.
AMERICAN FAMILY, 2 schoolage girls, 7th arrdt., seeks RELIABLE MAID live-in, good French cooking, cleaning. Experience with children. Serious references. Tel.: Paris, 705-62-02.
NANNIE or young lady with some [illegible] age to look after twin girls aged 2½ years, permanent residence Neuilly. Write, giving full details, to: Box Herald, Paris.
SEEK ENGLISH OR AMERICAN GIRL au-pair full-time, live-in. Paris: [illegible] 03-70.
OFFER BOOM in exchange for companionship young lady—little chores. Paris: 525-63-24, 9-10 a.m.
RESPONSIBLE AU-PAIR. Tel.: Paris, 727-73-23.

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FOCH furnished 5 rooms. Fr. 7